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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

BUSINESS TRENCHES "RETAKEN"

THE FIRST NEWS of the loss of a position on the battle-front often comes in an announcement that it has been "retaken." So it is, the New York *Times* seems to think, with the trade-reports from Washington, which tell of recovery from a depression which was never officially acknowledged. The recovery is clearly evident to a great number of editorial observers. That "good times are not approaching, but are here," is one expression of a conviction which has been growing upon newspaper writers, particularly since the upward movement in Wall Street and the removal of the last bar to free trading on the New York Stock Exchange. As Wall Street is considered the business barometer of conditions all over the country, the improvement there is taken to indicate good times for us all—banker, manufacturer, merchant, farmer, and workingman. "In casting away the crutches of security-trading—the minimum price restrictions"—the governors of the New York Stock Exchange have furnished what seems to the Boston *News Bureau* "the most significant index that could possibly be furnished as to completed recovery from war prostration." In New York, and in New York alone among the world's money markets, trade in securities, so the financial writers observe, is once more on a normal basis. And the country at large, some of them add, may well take this as Wall Street's official recognition of prosperity. Various financial organs, as the New York *World* notes, find a prevailing optimism "which they describe as the 'best feature' of the situation. This indicates that the President's much-ridiculed psychology explanation of the late depression is finding acceptance in the very best circles of business society." But whether the depression has been real or psychological, the newspapers are pointing out some very real evidences of business prosperity. There is, of course, the almost frenzied activity of manufacturers of war-supplies. The steel trade is increasingly busy with domestic as well as foreign orders, and one big steel company earned over 30 per cent. profit last year. There is a steady call for foodstuffs, and tho the cotton States have suffered, exports of cotton are now running high and prices are advancing. New incorporations during March were reported with a total capitalization of $130,000,000. Other newspaper items tell of wages raised, furnaces resuming, new plants built, men returning to work, bank deposits increasing, and building-trades resuming activity. Our foreign trade is most active, even tho we are cut off from Austria and Germany. According to Government figures our gross exports for the eight months ending with March aggregated $1,634,466,000, while gross imports were $1,055,631,000, an excess of exports, or "trade balance," of nearly $580,000,000. Certain businesses are still reported at a low ebb, but the Boston *Post* speaks for many of its contemporaries when it emphatically declares that "the tide has turned, and prosperity is flooding rapidly back to high-water mark."

The device to prevent a panic by fixing minimum prices for stocks proved unnecessary, and the "minimums" were abolished on Wednesday, March 31, after the two busiest days on the exchange since its opening on December 12. While this action had been foreshadowed for some time, and had little or no practical effect on the market, it interests not only the financial papers and the New York dailies, but also the press throughout the country, and we note somewhat extended editorial comment by such journals as the Boston *Post*, Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Indianapolis *Star*, and Wichita *Eagle*. Mr. Forbes, of the New York *American*, calls the event our "financial emancipation from the European War." It is "of national, not merely Wall Street, importance," he explains, because—

> "It means that the financial guides of this country are confident the nation can stand on its own financial feet without crutches.
>
> "It means that all fears of overwhelming selling of European-owned American investments have passed.
>
> "It means that our banking position is so strong that it can take care of any eventualities.
>
> "It means that American stocks and bonds have been tested and not found wanting.
>
> "It means that European investors have more faith in the worth of American securities than those of their own country.
>
> "It means that there has been such a recovery in values here that no artificial protection is necessary.
>
> "It means, finally, a proclamation to the whole world that sound, normal financial conditions rule here, and that any person, no matter what his nationality, can enter our security markets and buy and sell to his heart's content or his credit's limit."

In a leading editorial on "Confident Wall Street," the New York *Commercial* recalls how it was decided to close the Stock Exchange on July 30 last in the face of a flood of foreign offerings; how novel expedients were adopted to provide a restricted market for securities; how "one by one the bars that impeded trading were taken down"; how, after the restricted regular opening on December 12, the trading became broader and more active, and the price of Stock-Exchange seats rose. To-day

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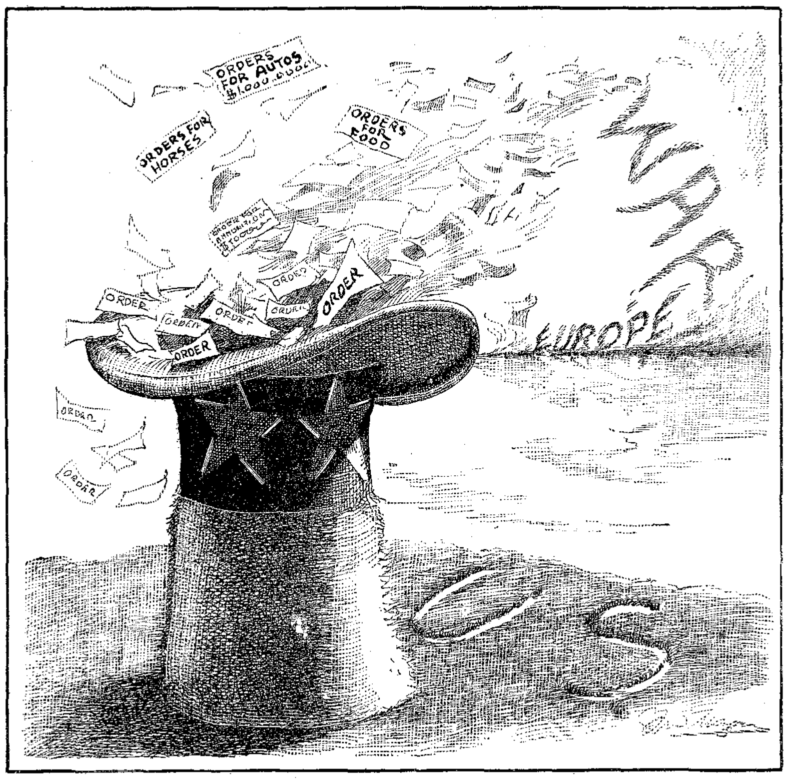
the Stock Exchange "is on a normal basis once more and its restoration to that condition marks a decided turn for the better in the trade and commerce of this country." *The Commercial* continues with an optimism rivaling that of Mr. Forbes:

> "It means that Wall Street has taken stock of the vast harvests of last year and the remunerative prices received for everything except cotton; of the tremendous excess of our exports over our imports, which is rapidly putting the United States in the position of a creditor nation; and of the favorable outlook for crops and industrial expansion this year. Those who hold back are losing while those who swim with the tide are making more money than ever before. Even in the stock market the chances to make money have been better and the risks have been smaller than for many years, and, what is more, the small investors who have been picking up bargains during the last eight months are substantially better off and have courage to buy more as fast as they can get the money.
>
> "Foreign investors must have implicit faith in the future of the United States, otherwise they would be selling American securities more freely. By selling them in New York a credit balance would be built up that would offset the balance of trade in our favor. In effect, Europe would pay for our merchandise by handing back our securities. Instead of doing so on a scale large enough to relieve the foreign exchange situation, Great Britain and France have been sending us some gold which they need badly and for which we have little use, and they are now borrowing money here at high rates of interest to pay for our exports to them. Germany is also selling treasury notes here instead of sending back our securities of which her investors must still hold large amounts. This means that Europe thinks our securities are too cheap and that they are the best investments in the world to-day. Europe, therefore, prefers to borrow money from us at high rates rather than part with our stocks and bonds. No stronger or more convincing proof of confidence in our future could be given. . . . . . .
>
> "The United States has attained dominance in the finances and commerce of the world. . . . New York is to-day the only great unrestricted market for securities in the world."



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IT'S AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.

—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer*.

Not only is the sound of the ticker again heard, but it "is now loud in the land," the Boston *News Bureau* remarks; the last day of March brought stock sales in New York of almost three-quarters of a million shares, whereas "in December last the average of daily transactions was not much above 100,000 shares." Dealings in the stock market in March, says the New York *Sun's* financial editor, "were more than two million shares in excess of the aggregate of transactions in the corresponding month last year. Some industrial shares sold at higher figures than they had ever reached before, and the average of prices for the complete share list was carried to the highest level since the Stock-Exchange resumption last December." And this writer adds a word on our international position:

> "Seven months ago the foreign exchanges were tremendously against the country. Now foreign exchange is excessively in our favor. In August and September the whole foreign financial world was making drafts on us against debts which we had incurred. Now the rest of the world is striving with difficulty to pay what it owes us and, in order to owe more, is seeking large grants of capital and credit from American resources. Gold, in the early autumn, was leaving the country in volume. It has been coming back as fast as it went out."

Important and pleasing as are these developments, it seems to the Washington *Post* that "the retirement of nearly the entire issue" of emergency currency made under the Aldrich-Vreeland Act is an even more hopeful sign.

"Prosperity is cutting loose," declares the New York *World* (Dem.), and, with a thought of recent Republican utterances, it adds: "Calamity for the sake of next year's politics seems to have met with a check along its whole 3,000-mile front." Along this 3,000-mile front we hear of "prosperity cutting loose," from the Boston *Christian Science Monitor* and Wilmington (N. C.) *Star*, at one end, the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* at the other, and the Pittsburg *Gazette-Times*, Peoria *Journal*, and Omaha *Bee* at strategic points between. And from the Wheeling *Register* comes the reason for such optimism:

> "The business news which is published from day to day is very different from what it was some months ago. Instead of mills closing it tells of factories starting. Instead of commercial failures it tells of new enterprises. Instead of timidity it tells of confidence—of the confidence that is growing perceptibly every day, and which is proving the biggest factor in the restoration of normal business conditions."

"Basic industries like iron and steel and copper are obviously improved," says the Springfield *Republican*, "and while the acute shortage in dyestuffs is a growing handicap in the textiles industry, there are cotton-goods centers that report much activity." The winter wheat outlook is spoken of as favorable. The Government's crop estimate predicts a total crop about the size of last year's record-breaker, an increase of 4,000,000 in acreage being offset by the unfavorable weather in March.

Several papers note the larger demand for cotton, and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* says:

> "Whether enormous quantities of cotton are being used in the manufacture of guncotton and other explosives, or whether the cotton is being stored away for future use, the fact is that during the last few months exports of cotton from the United States have been on a prodigious scale. Up to yesterday afternoon aggregate exports since the beginning of the crop season on August 1 had reached 6,573,569 bales, coming within 1,269,940 bales of the very large movement for the corresponding period of the previous crop year.
>
> "Not alone is the outward movement of the staple very heavy, but there has also been a great advance in price since the first of March. . . . This great appreciation in the value of the staple with the continued large exports must inevitably have a beneficial effect in the South, infusing new courage and hope, and reviving confidence previously waning. Under such a powerful stimulus trade and industry can not fail ere long to manifest new energy, and the moment this occurs, as it must, the frightful

losses in earnings which Southern railway systems have been showing will be a thing of the past."

Among pleasing signs of the times the Philadelphia *Record* notes eight railroads whose reports show a larger profit than last year. Also new incorporations are reported with a total capitalization of $130,303,500 for March as compared with $93,720,500 for February. *Financial America* (New York) calls attention to the 5 per cent. wage increase received by 1,400 employees of the Quincy Mining Company, to iron-mines resuming work, to the fact that more coal-miners are at work in the Pittsburg fields than there have been for months. Chicago news items tell of 10,000 men again at work in factories, after a winter's idleness. Among other signs of prosperity from Chicago noted by *The Ohio State Journal* are the Pullman Car Company's new $1,500,000 order, and increases of the working force in the Harvester Company plants. A New York *Herald* correspondent tells of a "big boom" in the Shenango Valley steel-mills. Mr. Schwab's Bethlehem Steel Company, according to newspaper summaries of its annual report, has been making profits of over 30 per cent., and the stock has been soaring on the New York market. This, of course, is considered chiefly due to war orders, but the United States Steel Corporation has ordered the resumption of construction work on its new $21,000,000 plant near Duluth, which will turn out 375,000 tons of steel yearly to meet the demands of peace as well as war.

Secretary Redfield recently laid before the President a rosy report on business conditions for March. In a transcript of this report printed in the New York *World* we read:

> "The largest locomotive-builders, as well as the car-shops, have found employment for some of their idle capacity in the manufacture of shrapnel and other forgings for export. This fact redounds to the benefit of the steel-mills, as otherwise there might have been some cancelations of orders for steel bars placed early in the year. . . . . . .
>
> "Thus, since the first of January, the steel companies have secured orders of 1,000,000 tons of steel in one form or another for foreign shipment. This tonnage is about equal to steel requirements of the railroads during the first quarter of the year, or slightly in excess. . . . . . .
>
> "National Defense is authority for the statement that 'the war in Europe will bring business to American manufacturers of autos, trucks, shoes, harness, saddles, wire, textiles, and the articles more closely identified with war, to the amount of over $1,000,000,000.
>
> "'Up to January 1 there had been purchased over $160,000,000 worth of provisions and over $100,000,000 in ammunition, arms, etc., and $22,000,000 worth of automobiles. Other purchases brought up the total to considerably over $400,000,000.'"

In the opinion of the National City Bank of New York, as exprest in its April circular, our most promising assurance is not the trade in war-supplies, but the gain in the exports of foodstuffs, which means prosperity among grain and live-stock farmers.

Tho some railroad reports show gains, and some railroad officials see "signs of hope," the railroads seem to be still suffering from depression. The New York Central, for instance, has $40,000,000 worth of idle cars, its president says, and he is still awaiting "the return of prosperity."

Boston dispatches tell of business being at a low ebb in the wool and woolen markets, and of only a betterment in the still abnormal labor market.

AN ADVERTISING-CRUSADE AGAINST OUR TRAFFIC IN ARMS

A NEW SORT OF APPEAL to America to stop the sale of war materials to the belligerents was made last week in the simultaneous appearance in some two hundred leading newspapers of a full-page advertisement urging the American people "not to manufacture, sell, or ship powder, shrapnel, or shot of any kind or description to any of the warring nations of Europe or Japan." This advertisement was signed by the editors and publishers of 431 journals printed in foreign languages in the United States, and bore the statement that its cost "has been voluntarily given in the shape of small contributions by our people." The appeal reads in part as follows:

HE SPENT $100,000 TO KEEP AMERICAN ARMS FROM EUROPE.

Louis N. Hammerling, Austrian by birth, at one time mule-driver in a Pennsylvania coal-mine, and now several times a millionaire, denies that there is a cent of German money behind his spectacular advertising-campaign against our traffic in arms.

> "As a result of receiving hundreds of thousands of letters, cables, and messages through various sources containing heart-broken appeals, prayers, and pleas from the people of our mother countries, we, the undersigned editors and publishers, have concluded to place this appeal before the great American people on behalf of our readers.
>
> "The readers of our newspapers are vitally affected, almost without exception, by this disastrous conflict of the European nations. Their brothers, their sisters, parents, children, or relatives live in the warring countries. . . . . . .
>
> "We appeal to the American people, to the high-minded and courageous American press, and to the American manufacturer of powder, shrapnel, and cartridges, and we appeal to the workmen engaged in the plants devoted to the manufacture of ammunition for use by the nations at war, to cease immediately making powder, shrapnel, and cartridges destined to destroy our brothers, widow our sisters and mothers, and orphan their children, as well as destroy forever the priceless possessions handed down by our ancestors.
>
> "We appeal particularly to the American manufacturers and their workmen engaged in manufacturing any of these articles, to suspend at once the manufacture of powder and bullets which are being made for the cruel and inhuman purpose of mutilating and destroying humanity.
>
> "We appeal individually to the workmen of such factories, even at the sacrifice of their positions, to go on record as being unalterably opposed to being employed for the purpose of manufacturing ammunition to shatter the bodies and blot out the lives of their own blood relatives."

More than a score of nationalities are represented among the signers. Grouping these numerically according to their own classification, we find:

105 Italian, 44 Polish, 37 Hebrew, 30 Swedish, 25 Hungarian, 16 Hollandish, 11 Finnish, 11 Norwegian, 11 Yiddish, 10 Spanish, 9 Slovak, 9 Lithuanian, 9 Bohemian, 8 Ruthenian, 7 Russian, 6 Greek, 6 French, 5 Arabic, 5 Slovenian, 4 Syrian, 4 Croatian, 3 Servian, 3 Roumanian, 2 Portuguese, 2 Chinese, 2 Flemish, 2 Danish, 2 Bulgarian, 1 Spanish-Hebrew, 1 Japanese, and 1 Lettish.

Despite the absence of German names from this list and the presence of several French, Russian, and Servian signatures, not to mention the one Japanese, the New York papers report a tendency in some quarters to regard the appeal as a piece of German propaganda in disguise, and to trace its origin to a German fund in New York City. This suggestion is emphatically repudiated, however, by Louis N. Hammerling, president of the American Association of Foreign Language Newspapers, who prepared and placed the advertisement. To a representative of the New York *Sun* Mr. Hammerling said:

"No foreign Government had anything to do with it. The money was contributed by members of the Association, but I guaranteed the payments and stand ready to pay every cent of the costs of the advertisement. I was born in Austria, it is true, but the town I lived in has been completely wiped out. I have no relatives in the war. I care only about America. There are no German papers in this Association. It is neutral in every sense of the word."

Inquiries by the New York *World* elicited the further information that the appeal cost him personally more than $100,000, and that he stands ready to sign away his entire fortune of several million dollars if any one can prove that there is one cent of German money behind his campaign. A number of the signers questioned by *The World* declared that "they had not been asked to contribute to the fund, nor had they done so."

This appeal to the moral sense of the American public to prevent the further shipment of materials of war "is bound to make a deep impression," thinks the New York *Evening Post*, which goes on to say:

> "This question has made many conscientious Americans profoundly uneasy, and some of our manufacturers, to their honor be it said, have refused to make great sums of money in this way. Yet the business of furnishing shot and shell is absolutely legitimate under our laws, and Congress did not act on the proposal that they be altered during this war, partly because to change them now would so greatly favor one side as against the other. . . . We can not help feeling that, whatever the laws, from the humanitarian point of view the bulk of the American people must be wishing that the traffic in arms might cease."

To the New York *Herald*, however, the advertisement seems "pro-German and un-American," and *The World* characterizes it as an appeal to the American people "to abandon a lawful and legitimate traffic in order to 'help end the war' in favor of Germany." *The World* continues:

> "There can be no other purpose in such an appeal as the publishers of the foreign newspapers have made. Germany, Austria, and Turkey can not obtain munitions of war in the United States, owing to the superiority of British and French sea-power. Therefore, the argument is made that the Allies should not be permitted to buy munitions of war here. In order to 'help end the war,' American manufacturers should not sell ammunition to the Belgians who are trying to recover their country from a foreign foe that ravished the nation it had sworn to protect. In order to 'help end the war,' American manufacturers should not sell rifles and cartridges to the French people who are trying to drive an invader from their soil. No neutral has ever yet undertaken to prevent its citizens from selling munitions of war to belligerents. . . . . .
>
> "Germany has been the greatest of all traffickers in munitions of war. In the Crimean War, Russia's army was practically equipped by German manufacturers. In the war between Japan and Russia, Germany was again the principal agent in selling military supplies to the Russian Government. In the recent Balkan War, the Turkish Army fought with German guns and German ammunition, and had been drilled by German officers. No appeal was made then to 'help end the war' by cutting off Turkey's supply of Krupp guns. . . . . .
>
> "This country is not armed to the teeth, and never expects to arm to the teeth. In time of war it may be vitally dependent upon the purchase of arms and military supplies from foreign manufacturers. The right to buy arms abroad is well-nigh priceless to every nation that does not choose to turn itself into an armed camp, and the United States is one of the last countries in the world that could afford to have that right diminished."

"If I mistake not," writes a correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, "a ship-load of German arms and ammunition was seized by our troops at Vera Cruz, some months ago, when we were having troubles of our own."

Readers who are curious to know how American newspapers line up on this question of selling arms to belligerents may refer to THE LITERARY DIGEST of February 6, in which we report the results of a poll of the leading journals. Of 440 replies, 244 were against legislative prohibition of this traffic, 167 were in favor of such prohibition, and 29 were non-committal.

SUMMARY OF THE EUROPEAN WAR

THE following digest of the newspaper reports of the war is a continuation of other summaries which have appeared in issues of THE LITERARY DIGEST for September 26, December 5, and January 9. This fourth summary covers a period that for the most part represents a deadlock between the opposing forces in the East as in the West. Austria-Hungary's share in the Eastern campaign now centers in the Karpathians, where, after the fall of Peremysl, the most important event of the whole three months, she is opposing the Russian invasion of Hungary. Meanwhile, in Transcaucasia and at the Dardanelles, Germany's third ally, Turkey, suffers serious attacks. In the West the long period of grappling at a standstill is broken, in February, by a four-mile advance in Lorraine on the part of the Germans, to be followed, in March, by a British advance at Neuve Chapelle, near Ypres, and a French advance at Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace. Throughout March Great Britain pays a daily toll of freighters and other merchant craft sunk by German submarines.

JANUARY 1.—**East Prussia**—The Russians are driven across the border into the Polish province of Suwalki. **Transcaucasia**—Turkish troops occupy the fortified Russian town of Ardahan. Fighting at Sarikamysh continues. **Naval**—The British ship *Formidable* is torpedoed and sinks in the English Channel, with 500 men. **General**—The German headquarters announces that there are in Germany 586,000 prisoners of war: 310,000 are Russians, 220,000 French, 37,000 Belgians, and 19,000 British.

JANUARY 3-4.—**Western**—French forces capture Steinbach, in Alsace. **Transcaucasia**—The Russians destroy an entire Turkish army corps in two crushing victories, at Ardahan and Sarikamysh.

JANUARY 7.—**Western**—At Soissons, the Allies gain two lines of trenches and cross the Aisne. **General**—President Poincaré, of France, signs the decree prohibiting all sale and transportation of absinthe and similar liquors.

JANUARY 13.—**General**—Count Berchtold, Premier of Austria-Hungary, resigns, to be succeeded by Baron Burian, a Hungarian.

JANUARY 14.—**Western**—North of Soissons the Germans capture six villages, the heights of Vregny, five miles of trenches, and 3,150 men, driving the French back across the Aisne. **East Prussia**—A Russian invasion by a new force of 800,000 men is begun. **Persia**—A Turkish army occupies Tabriz.

JANUARY 15.—**Bukowina**—The Russians take Kirlibaba Pass.

JANUARY 17-18.—**Western**—Fierce fighting centers about La Boiselle, northeast of Amiens, the village changing hands repeatedly. In the forest of Le Prêtre, on the Lorraine border, the French advance reaches to within ten miles of Metz.

JANUARY 19.—**Western**—German aircraft raid Norfolk coast towns, causing much damage and killing four persons.

JANUARY 24.—**Naval**—In a second attempt to raid English coast towns the German squadron is detected and routed by the British coast patrol. The German cruiser *Blücher* is sunk with 762 men. The Germans' assertion of the loss of a British cruiser is denied. **South Africa**—Twelve hundred Boer rebels under Maritz attack Upington, Bechuanaland, and are repulsed.

JANUARY 30.—**Transcaucasia and Persia**—The Russians overwhelm the Turks in the Caucasus and at Tabriz.

FEBRUARY 1.—**Russian Poland.**—German forces at Borjimow, after five weeks of fighting, drive the Russians back from the Bzura, upon Warsaw. **General**—By decree, the German Government takes control of all foodstuffs within the Empire.

FEBRUARY 2.—**Egypt**—Turks attempting to cross the Suez Canal at Toussoum are repulsed by British forces. **Dardanelles**—The four outer forts are shelled by an Anglo-French fleet.

FEBRUARY 3.—**Russian Poland**—The Russians halt the German advance upon Warsaw. **Galicia**—The Austrians evacuate Tarnow.

FEBRUARY 6.—**General**—Turkey salutes the Italian flag and surrenders a captive British consul, closing the Hodeida incident, which threatened war.

FEBRUARY 9.—**General**—The Russian Duma holds its first meeting since August 9.

FEBRUARY 10.—**General**—The United States Government protests to Germany against its decree making British waters a marine "War Zone," and to England against the use of neutral flags by British ships. The British House of Commons adopts estimates for 3,000,000 men, voting unlimited funds.

FEBRUARY 12.—**East Prussia**—The Czar's forces are again driven out, 50,000 prisoners being taken by the Germans.

February 13.—**Russian Poland**—German troops occupy Bielsk and Plock.

February 16.—**General**—Figures made public at Washington show that American exports of war materials during the last four months of 1914 amounted to $49,466,092.

February 18.—**Western**—The German marine " War-Zone " decree goes into effect. **General**—Turkey apologizes to Greece and yields to her demands for reparation, averting war.

February 19.—**General**—Great Britain replies to the note of protest against misuse of neutral flags, denying any intention of ordering their use for the protection of merchant vessels.

February 20.—**Russian Poland**—The Russians retreating from East Prussia make a successful stand at Osawiecz. **Dardanelles**—The Anglo-French fleet reopens its bombardment of the Turkish fortifications. **General**—The American cotton-ship *Evelyn*, bound for Bremen, strikes a mine and sinks near the mouth of the Ems.

February 23.—**General**—The American cotton-ship *Carib*, bound for Bremen, is sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

February 24.—**Russian Poland**—The Germans storm and take Przasnysz, with 10,000 prisoners.

February 25.—**Dardanelles**—The Allied fleet silences all the forts at the entrance to the strait.

February 27.—**Western**—German forces in Lorraine achieve a four-mile gain on a thirteen-mile front. **Russian Poland**—The Russians regain Przasnysz.

March 1.—**General**—The French Government estimates that there are 1,880,000 Germans facing the French, British, and Belgians on the western front, and 2,080,000 Germans and Austrians opposed to the Russians in the East. It is reported in Berlin that the prisoners of war in Germany have increased 200,000 since January 1, making a total of 781,000. It is estimated that out of Austria's first line of 2,000,000 about 1,600,000 have been lost in killed, wounded, or captured.

March 5.—**Karpathians**—The Russians inflict terrific losses on the Austrian Army in an indeterminate engagement, in which the latter hold ground only at Breskid Pass. **Dardanelles**—Three more forts are silenced on the Asiatic side. **General**—A new peace cabinet is formed in Greece.

March 10.—**Western**—With the aid of heavy French artillery, 45,000 British troops make decided gains, taking Neuve Chapelle and advancing on Lille.

March 13.—**Galicia**—Russian forces capture Austrian fortifications near Tarnowitz and Polno.

March 14.—**Naval**—The German cruiser *Dresden* is sunk by three British war-ships at Juan Fernandez Island.

March 15.—**General**—Berlin estimates the total Allied loss in killed, badly wounded, sick, and prisoners at 3,600,000; the imprisoned Russians in Germany, on February 1, at 350,000, those in Austria at 157,800; French prisoners in both countries, 240,000. The Prussian grand total of killed, wounded, and missing is put at 1,050,029, excluding Bavarians, Wurttembergers, Saxons, and the Navy.

March 18.—**Dardanelles**—The British battle-ships *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French battle-ship *Bouvet* are sunk by mines. The British *Inflexible* and French *Gaulois* are disabled.

March 22.—**Galicia**—Peremysl falls, its garrison of 9 generals, 93 officers of the General Staff, 2,500 other officers, and 117,000 men surrendering unconditionally.

March 23.—**Karpathians**—The Russians gain Lupkow Pass.

March 25.—**General**—Kurds massacre Christian residents at Urmia, Persia. Albanian insurgents shell Durazzo, Albania. The British War Office's latest casualty list shows a total of 5,877 British officers lost since the beginning of the war.

March 26.—**Western**—The French occupy Hartmannsweilerkopf, in Alsace, where both sides have suffered severe losses in a prolonged engagement.

March 28.—**General**—The British passenger-ship *Falaba* is sunk by a German submarine south of St. George's Channel. One American and 120 others of the passengers and crew are lost.

March 31.—**Karpathians**—The Russians penetrate all the passes, from Bartfeld to Lutoviaka, and reach the last heights of the Beskids, on the threshold of Hungary. **General**—The German War Office announces the capture of 55,800 Russians during March. Russia reports the total number of Austrian prisoners taken since the advance in the Karpathians began, on January 21, to be 260,000, including those taken at Peremysl.

March 31.—**Persia**—A disastrous defeat of the Turks at Atkutur, in northwestern Persia, is reported by the Russians.

April 1.—**General**—Bulgarian irregulars in uniform raid the border territories of Servia. The Government offers apology and reparation. Similar guerrilla bands make raids into Greece.

April 2.—**Dardanelles**—The destruction of the British battleship *Lord Nelson* is reported. The Allied fleet withdraws and suspends the bombardment temporarily. The Dardanelles forts are greatly strengthened.

April 3.—**Western**—French forces are making a series of attacks upon the German lines between Verdun and Metz. **Karpathians**—Since March 20, Russia announces, 378 officers and 33,155 men of the Austrian forces in the Karpathians have been taken. Vienna claims an Austrian gain near Lupkow Pass, with the capture of 7,000 Russians.

REPUBLICAN VICTORY IN CHICAGO

After a campaign which the New York *World* called a "Donnybrook" and which was described by the Chicago *Tribune* on election morning as "a triviality puffed with wind and filled with sound," Chicago elects William Hale Thompson mayor by a record-breaking plurality of some 139,000 votes. "It is a woman's victory," exclaims the happy wife of the Mayor-elect. It is a Republican victory, say the equally jubilant Chicago Republicans, which "means a united party and a landslide for a Republican President in 1916." It is "a rebuke to efforts by partizans of either side in the war to fight it simultaneously in this country," says the New York *Evening Post*, recalling the effort to rally the "German vote" for the defeated Democratic candidate, Mr. Robert M. Schweitzer. It means, grimly observes the Mayor-elect, that "the crooks had better move out of town before I am inaugurated." And the Chicago *Tribune* (Prog.), in a hopeful but rather non-committal editorial on so famous a victory, thus points out the opportunity awaiting the new chief magistrate of the world's fourth city:

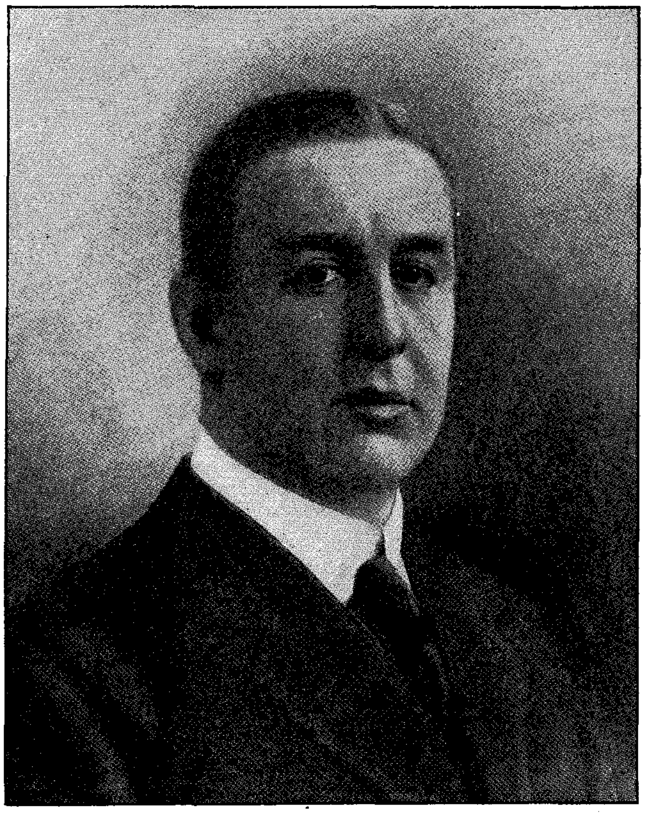
> "The election from which you came a victor was without real issues, was full of childish devices, and some that were sinister. Nevertheless the city is in a mood for better things, is ready for building. There is vision among its citizens and devotion and courageous hope. The life of the city is strong and sound. Rely upon that and work."

The campaign ending in the election of Mr. Thompson by a plurality of 139,000, and a majority over all of 112,000, began in the primary contest last February. In the primaries, Mr. Schweitzer, with the supposed backing of Senator-elect Roger Sullivan, defeated Mayor Carter Harrison for the Democratic nomination; and Mr. Thompson, accused of a one-time intimacy with William Lorimer, defeated Judge Olsen, a fusion Progressive-Republican candidate. It is asserted in the Chicago news dispatches that disappointment on the part of supporters of the defeated candidates was responsible for the small Schweitzer vote and the lukewarm newspaper attitude toward the Thompson candidacy. Besides various local questions, international politics and religious prejudices were important and confusing factors. "All the leading Germans and Austrians," says a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times*,

> "signed a circular urging the voters of German, Austrian, and Hungarian descent to vote the Schweitzer ticket as an indorsement of the war policies of Kaiser Wilhelm. The circular was adorned with photographs of Kaiser Wilhelm and Emperor Francis Joseph.
>
> "An intense wave of resentment arose. The young Americans from the Indiana border of Chicago to the northern borders of Chicago at Lake Forest turned out in force and voted down the Schweitzer German-Austrian ticket."

Even larger and more ominous, tho less conspicuous, than the question of race was the question of religion, says the New York *Evening Post* editorially. "Men and women were urged to vote for Schweitzer because he was a Catholic; other men and women were urged to vote for Thompson because he was not a Catholic."

William Hale Thompson was not only elected Mayor of Chicago by an unprecedented plurality; but he is also the first mayor to be elected by women's votes. Both parties, said *The Tribune* the day before the election, laid their greatest hopes on the woman vote, and did their most effective work in appealing to it. As a result, perhaps, more women voted in Chicago than in any previous election since they won the franchise. According to *Tribune* figures, 243,217 women voted, 86 per cent. of their registration, as against 426,092 men, 88 per cent. of the male registration. Mr. Thompson had with him approximately 63 per cent. of the women and 60 per cent. of the men. This shows, according to the New York *Times*, a pronounced opponent of equal suffrage, "that the women voters merely enlarged the vote and did not determine or even influence its results." But their numbers impress even *The Times*. And, as the New York *World* puts it: "In the first test offered by a great American city women have conclusively shown that if they really 'do not want to vote,' they are bravely able to conquer inclination." The outpouring of Chicago women to the polls, says a suffrage leader, "should put an end, once and for all, to the cry of the antis that women are not interested in the exercise of the franchise."


"THE CROOKS HAD BETTER MOVE OUT."

This is Chicago's first word of cheer from the newly elected mayor, William Hale Thompson.

While all observers admit the part played by local issues in the Chicago election, the determining factor, declares the New York *Evening Sun*, was the national issue. William Hale Thompson "pleaded the cause of good business and the full dinner-pail, and his opponent had no chance. The election is highly suggestive." Taken in connection with Republican victories last fall, it assures this independent New York daily that "if the Presidential election were to be held now, or even in November of this year, there would be no hope whatever for the present Administration or for the party which it represents."

And an independent Chicago newspaper, *The Daily News*, thus explains why the election is a "significant Republican victory," particularly as touching reunion with the Progressives:

> "Bad times, regarded as Democratic by non-Democratic voters, assisted materially in cementing the fracture of three years ago and firmly uniting the two parties under the Republican banner. . . . Eagerness to combine the opposition to the Democratic party was manifest everywhere. . . . . .
>
> "The desired absorption of the third party has now come about. Because the result of yesterday's voting in Chicago affords convincing proof of this important political development it is of extraordinary interest throughout the United States."

GERMAN SLURS ON MR. BRYAN'S STATECRAFT

IF SECRETARY BRYAN had concluded our latest note of protest to Great Britain with the words, "and kiss Sir Edward for me," remarks one ironic German-American editor, the phrase would not have been out of keeping with the general spirit of this diplomatic communication. For while the majority verdict of the American press is that the attitude taken by our State Department toward the Allies' novel program for blockading Germany is strong, temperate, and sound—"worthy," as the Providence *Journal* remarks, "of the best traditions of American diplomacy"—German and German-American papers find our protest, which is summarized below, too friendly and dispassionate to suit their taste. Thus Mr. Herman Ridder, quoted above, complains in his *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung* that this communication has neither "ginger, tabasco sauce, vim, nor vigor," and suggests that "the hours which Mr. Bryan spent with Billy Sunday in Philadelphia would not have been wasted if they had served to inject into the Secretary of State even a little of Billy's 'pepperino.'" And in *The Fatherland*, another New York organ of German opinion, we find Uncle Sam pictured as standing "hat in hand, like an errand boy," in the anteroom of the British Foreign Office. Mr. Viereck's paper goes on to say that America "fully deserves the repeated snubs meted out to us by Great Britain," for "while there is much fine language about the theoretical rights of neutrals, the note practically recognizes England's preposterous long-distance blockade." Moreover:

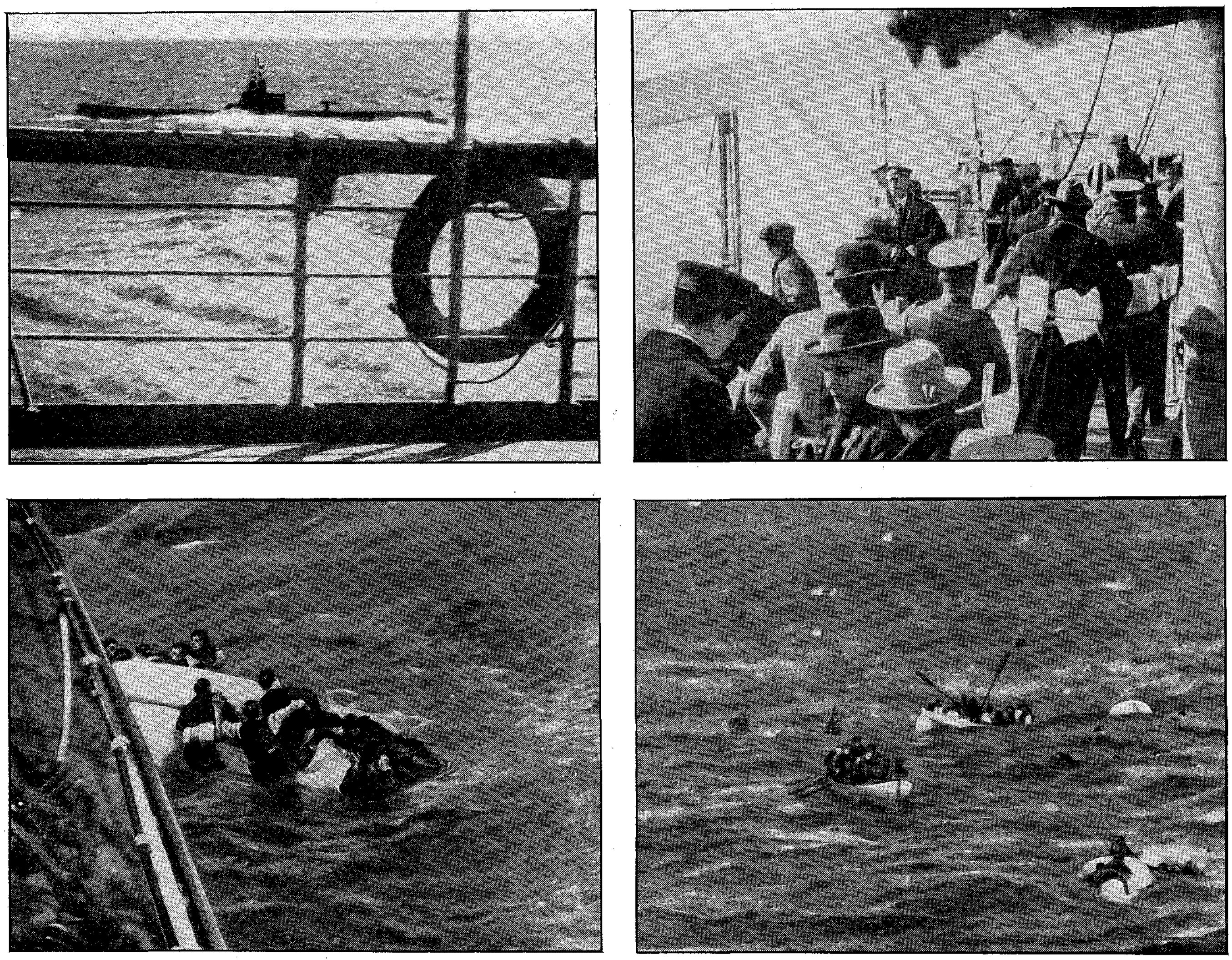
> "The conclusion of the note is even more humiliating. If we are too weak to exert our rights, we deserve the pity of mankind. But when we suggest a money compensation for our dishonor we assume an attitude that is despicable. We tell Great Britain: 'Violate our right, if you must, but remember to make reparation in cash.'
>
> "This is dollar diplomacy with a vengeance.
>
> "Does the President seriously believe that dollars can atone for injustice?"

German diplomats in Washington, according to a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, "are dissatisfied with the tenor of the American note." What they expected, we are informed, was "that the United States would tell the British Government that the arrest, detention, or seizure of American cargoes bound for neutral ports would not be tolerated." More than this, they hoped that "the United States would almost threaten a rupture of diplomatic relations if the terms of the Order in Council were carried out." Turning to the German press, we find the semi-official *Kölnische Zeitung* characterizing it as "a note against Germany rather than against England." In fact, a veiled reproach is made in the note "that she does not observe the principles of warfare as recognized by civilized countries." England is given a free hand to starve Germany, and "America submits to every English act of violence, while at the same time she continues eagerly to supply our enemies with arms and other war-material, and even advances them money for these supplies." Similar criticism appears in the Krupp organ at Essen and the militaristic Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*.

Since disapproval is the note sounded by the German press, it is not surprizing to find in the French and British papers little but praise for our State Department's communication. Thus the *Petit Parisien* remarks that "theoretically the Allies will not find it difficult to recognize, in a certain measure, at least, the justice of Secretary Bryan's thesis"; and the *Gaulois* (Paris) comments in much the same vein, while the *Temps* discovers with approval that—

> "The general tone of the American note contains a shade of criticism regarding the innovations introduced by Germany into

(*Continued on page* 866)



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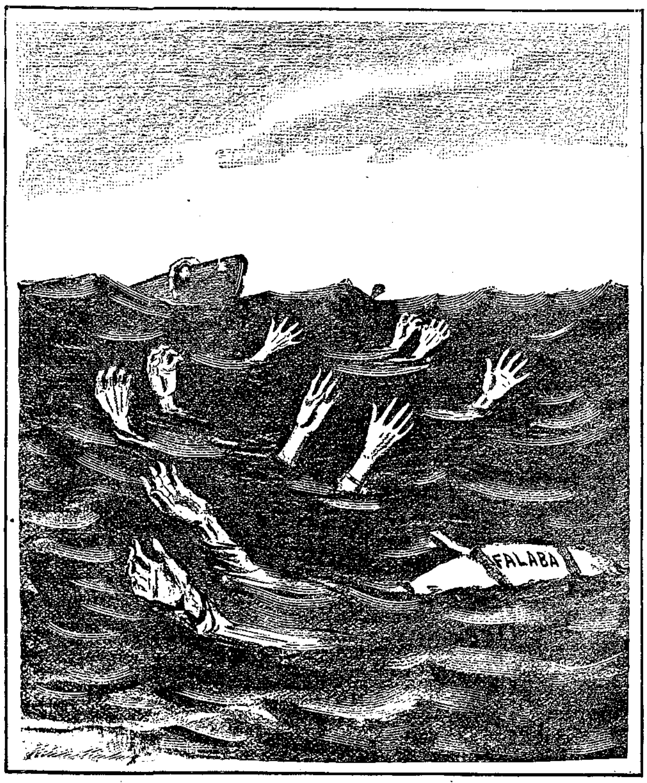
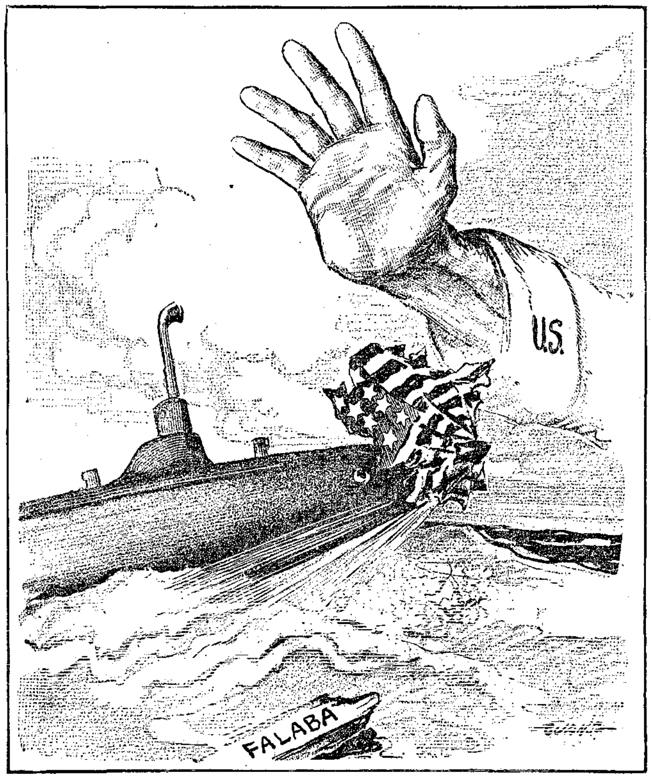
SCENES AT THE SINKING OF THE *FALABA.*



NON-COMBATANTS.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*



CAUGHT WITH THE GOODS.
—Evans in the Baltimore *American.*

TYPICAL AMERICAN CARTOONS ON THE *FALABA* CASE.

(*Continued from page* 864)

the common customs of warfare which have been consecrated by the principles of right and humanity. In this France and England will see yet another reason for avoiding to their utmost extent any action which may inconvenience neutrals."

In the British press emphasis is laid on what the London *Daily Mail* calls the "friendliness and general fairness" of the American note, which will receive, *The Standard* affirms, "the most respectful consideration." *The Daily Chronicle* is also confident that "Great Britain will do its utmost to meet President Wilson on the points where he specially desires to be met." "Nobody in this country will be disposed to find fault with the tone or with the general character of the statements in the latest American note," declares the London *Times*, which rejoices that the communication "is frank as well as friendly." And the London *Daily News and Leader* even suggests that our note is not entirely unreasonable, and that "Great Britain will do well to consider whether the results which its policy is likely to lead to are worth the inconveniences involved."

In our note of March 30 protesting against certain features of the long-range blockade of Germany instituted by Great Britain's Order in Council of March 15, the Springfield *Republican* recognizes "a strong position, skilfully chosen," inasmuch as "the case for neutrals is strongly presented, while not being overstated, and a practical way out is indicated that is not inconsistent either with neutral rights or with the maintenance of peace." Practically speaking, explains *The Republican*, "the United States will present a bill for damages in every specific case in which injury is done American commerce, precisely as it has presented a bill to Germany for the sinking of the *William P. Frye*." In a tone which the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* describes as "more solemn than severe," Mr. Bryan points out that the Allies' program for starving Germany appears to menace the rights of trade and intercourse of neutral nations "not only with belligerents, but also with one another." The British Order in Council, he says, "would constitute, were its provisions to be actually carried into effect as they stand, a practical assertion of unlimited belligerent rights over neutral commerce within the whole European area and an almost unqualified denial of the sovereign rights of the nations now at peace." After conceding the belligerent rights established by international usage in connection with a blockade, and asserting that nevertheless "innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition, or confiscation," Mr. Bryan goes on to say:

> "The possibilities of serious interruption of American trade under the Order in Council are so many, and the methods proposed are so unusual and seem liable to constitute so great an impediment and embarrassment to neutral commerce, that the Government of the United States, if the Order in Council is strictly enforced, apprehends many interferences with its legitimate trade which will impose upon his Majesty's Government heavy responsibilities for acts of the British authorities clearly subversive of the rights of neutral nations on the high seas.
>
> "It is therefore expected that his Majesty's Government having considered these possibilities will take the steps necessary to avoid them, and in the event that they should unhappily occur, will be prepared to make full reparation for every act which under the rules of international law constitutes a violation of neutral rights. . . . . . .
>
> "In conclusion, I will reiterate to his Majesty's Government that this statement of the views of the Government of the United States is made in the most friendly spirit and in accordance with the uniform candor which has characterized the relations of the two Governments in the past and which has been in large measure the foundation of the peace and amity existing between the two nations without interruption for a century."

Simultaneously with the publication of our protest to Great Britain the State Department made public its communication to Germany in regard to the sinking of the United States merchant ship *William P. Frye*, on January 27, by the German commerce-destroyer *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*, now interned at Newport News. This note is simply a bill for $228,059.54, to meet the claims of the owners and captain. This bill Germany promptly agreed to meet, while at the same time it defended the action of the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich's* captain.

Anticipating our protest against the killing of Leon C. Thresher, the American citizen drowned when a German submarine torpedoed the British passenger-ship *Falaba*, the German Embassy at Washington issued a statement saying that—

> "Responsibility rests with the British Government, which, contrary to international law, inaugurated commercial war against Germany, and, contrary to international law, has caused merchant ships to offer armed resistance."

At the same time Ambassador Count von Bernstorff announced that Germany had asked our State Department to investigate the action of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnham, U. S. A., commander of the forts at San Juan, Porto Rico, in firing on the German steamer *Odenwald* "without warning." The American version of this incident is that the *Odenwald* attempted to leave port without her clearance papers, and was stopt by a warning shot across her bow.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

There is a silver lining to a cloud from a chimney-stack.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The cream of Turkey's fighting staff seems to be all Kurds.—*Washington Post.*

"I take off my hat to Philadelphia," said Billy Sunday. Also, he passed it around.—*Nashville Banner.*

Can Secretary Bryan reconcile himself to prohibition as an aid to military efficiency?—*New York Tribune.*

We judge it will soon be almost as difficult to get a drink in London as it is in Bangor.—*Boston Transcript.*

By the time Japan receives all of her demands there won't be any China left to protest.—*Washington Post.*

James J. Hill, who says "business needs a rest," is wrong. Business needs to go to work.—*Louisville Post.*

Pelicans trained to fight aeros are not nearly so necessary as storks to make up the deficit.—*Washington Post.*

Perhaps the poets sing their spring songs because it helps them and doesn't hurt spring.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

Enver Pasha says Turkey went into the fight with her eyes open. She mislaid her spectacles.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Japan's demands on China are so carefully framed as not to take in more than everything in sight.—*Washington Post.*

Why not send General Scott over to Europe?—*Louisville Times.*

Retail bakers will be the last to hear it when the war is over.—*Wall Street Journal.*

Chicago reports 100,000 idle, merely among her working classes.—*Washington Herald.*

And, by the way, the name "General Scott" ought to be one to conjure with in Mexico.—*Chicago Daily News.*

With eight Presidents since Diaz, Mexico must be fast clearing up her Presidential timber.—*Boston Herald.*

Unless the price of flour drops shortly, a "baker's dozen" may be reduced from 13 to 11.—*Chicago Daily News.*

"International jaw" would seem to describe the situation much more concisely and accurately.—*Columbia State.*

Apparently the diplomatic corps at Mexico need about 100,000 attachés with rifles and big guns.—*Philadelphia Record.*

At the present rate of ocean travel some steamships will soon be advertising for passengers as ballast.—*Washington Post.*

One good exercise for the memory is to repeat the names of all the Presidents of Mexico since Diaz.—*Chicago Daily News.*

Europe's neutral nations are fast approaching the crisis that confronted the small boy's apple-core.—*Washington Post.*

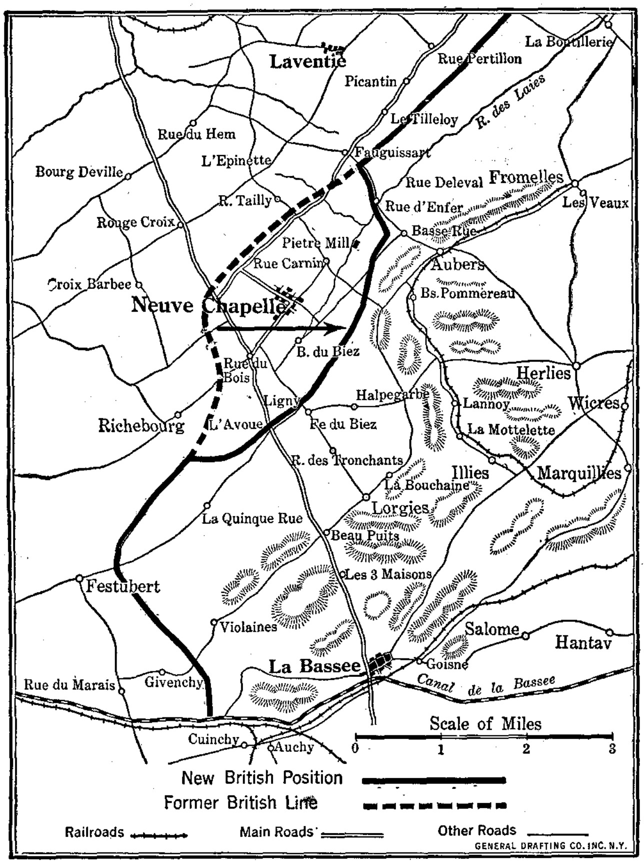
FOREIGN - COMMENT

GREATER THAN WATERLOO

IMPREGNABLE is the word used in the German press to describe the present position of the Kaiser's armies both East and West, and they claim the honors of war thus far entirely for the German arms. German soil, we are proudly assured, is free from the foot of the enemy, a whole country has been conquered, and the richest portion of France is occupied by an undefeated army. But the next thing is the break-up of the present deadlock, and a writer in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* tells us how this is to be accomplished. The Frankfort paper, by the way, denies the authenticity of Professor von Leyden's article on hatred and *Kultur*, recently cabled to the American press, and points out the rather pertinent fact that the professor has been dead for the last five years. The writer thus sketches the plan of the spring campaign:

> "The task will be to form easily movable masses, to concentrate them, to scatter them and bring them together again for the final attack, as Hindenburg and Ludendorff have done in the East with such unprecedented success."

This policy, say the Germans, is certain of victory.


Laventie
La Boutillerie
Rue Pertillon
Picantin
R. des Lates
Le Tilleloy
Rue du Hem
L'Epinette
Fauquissart
Bourg Deville
Rue Deleval
Fromelles
R. Tailly
Rue d'Enfer
Les Veaux
Rouge Croix
Basse Rue
Pietre Mill
Rue Carnin
Aubers
Croix Barbee
Bs.Pommereau
Neuve Chapelle
B. du Biez
Rue du Bois
Herlies
Halpegarbe
Lannoy
Wicres
Ligny
Richebourg
L'Avoue
Fe du Biez
La Mottelette
R. des Tronchants
Illies
Marquillies
La Bouchaine
Lorgies
La Quinque Rue
Beau Puits
Les 3 Maisons
Festubert
Violaines
Salome
Hantay
La Bassee
Goisne
Rue du Marais
Givenchy
Canal de la Bassee
Scale of Miles
0
1
2
3
Cuinchy
Auchy
New British Position
Former British Line
Railroads
Main Roads
Other Roads
GENERAL DRAFTING CO. INC. N.Y.

THE NEUVE CHAPELLE ADVANCE.

Meanwhile a "greater battle than Waterloo" has been fought, says the London *Daily Mail*, at the village of Neuve Chapelle, on the Belgian border of France, and we are assured in the British press that this victory is the first sign of the beginning of the end. According to the British military experts this battle was but a test of tactics and has proved that the Allies are now in a position to break the German line whenever they are so pleased. The procedure to be followed, we are told is, first, the concentration of an enormous mass of artillery which will pour upon a chosen position a stream of projectiles so heavy and so rapid that every living thing will be swept away and a path, some miles wide, will be plowed through the German line. Through this opening, say the critics, the Allied armies will rush to take up new positions, and we are told that in this event the Germans will have to retreat many miles before it will be possible for them to entrench themselves again. That this method is sure of success is held to be proved by the battle of Neuve Chapelle. The London *Times* publishes a vivid description of the fighting from the pen of the official "eye-witness," who has replaced the old-time war correspondent, and we quote his account of the opening of the battle:

> "At 7.30 A.M. the battle began with a bombardment by a large number of guns and howitzers. Our men in the trenches describe this fire as being the most tremendous both in point of noise and in actual effect they have ever seen or heard. The shrieking of the shells in the air, their explosions, and the continuous thunder of the batteries all merged into one great volume of sound. The discharges of the guns were so rapid that they sounded like the fire of a gigantic machine gun. During the thirty-five minutes it continued our men could show themselves freely and even walk about in perfect safety. Then the signal for the attack was given, and in less than half an hour almost the whole of the elaborate series of German trenches in and about Neuve Chapelle were in our hands. Except at one point there was hardly any resistance, for the trenches, which in places were literally blotted out, were filled with dead and dying partially buried in earth and débris, and the majority of the survivors were in no mood for further fighting."

The London *Daily Mail* gives us the key of the new tactics in these words:

> "The victory was mainly due to the secret concentration of an overwhelming artillery force on the particular section of the German front selected for attack at a time when the enemy's strength had been weakened by detachments to meet the French advance in Champagne. The necessary preliminary to such a concentration was the command of the air which our airmen have obtained. They kept the German pilots and observers with their *Tauben* far away while the multitude of heavy guns and enormous trains of ammunition were being assembled. This method of full preparation by heavy artillery, while it is singularly economical of our soldiers' lives, involves a prodigious expenditure of cordite and shell and shrapnel."

This popular London daily then proceeds to explain that the battle of Neuve Chapelle was in point of numbers a greater battle than Waterloo:

> "A special order to the British First Army states the British strength at forty-eight battalions, or nearly 45,000 men. To this must be added artillery. Thus it is quite certain that in the battle of Neuve Chapelle twice as many British troops fought as at Waterloo, where only 23,991 were engaged. And it is unhappily probable that the casualties in the British Army in this encounter were not less than those at Waterloo, which were 8,360."

We are told that when the Anglo-French offensive begins, the task of recovering Belgium will be allotted to the English, while the French will break the German line at some point farther south. The importance of making such indentations in an opposing line as were made at Neuve Chapelle is explained by the Manchester *Guardian*, which remarks:

> "When the indentation has been carried so far as to put an enemy in possession of an important junction of supplies, the line is definitely broken. It is not then a case of falling back a few more miles; an entirely new position must be discovered in the rear for a continuous defensive line. For example, we should say that the present German position in Belgian and French Flanders would be broken when Lille, Menin, and Courtrai are in our possession, for then the army in Flanders would be isolated from that in France, and to restore the connection it would probably be necessary to fall back quite a long way."

COPPER THE VITAL ISSUE

THE DECISIVE FACTOR in the present war is copper—all authorities on both sides agree upon this point. We are told by the military experts that in this war artillery is playing and will continue to play the star rôle. This means shells, and shells mean copper, and we are assured that the Anglo-French blockade against Germany has been designed far more to deprive her of the opportunity of importing American copper than to starve her by shutting off food-supplies. The press on both sides have been filled with stories of the "terrible copper famine" in Germany and of the expedients adopted to meet it, and from the English press we learn that the offensive on the western battle-front is delayed merely because the Allies have not, as yet, a sufficiency of ammunition to render an aggressive policy successful. Just how vital is this subject of copper is shown in the following editorial from the London *Times:*

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MAKING GOOD GERMANY'S SHORTAGE OF COPPER.

Owing to the scarcity of copper in Germany the school-teachers have been instructed to tell their scholars to bring all the copper articles they have at home to school with them. The picture shows the result in one schoolroom of one day's collection.

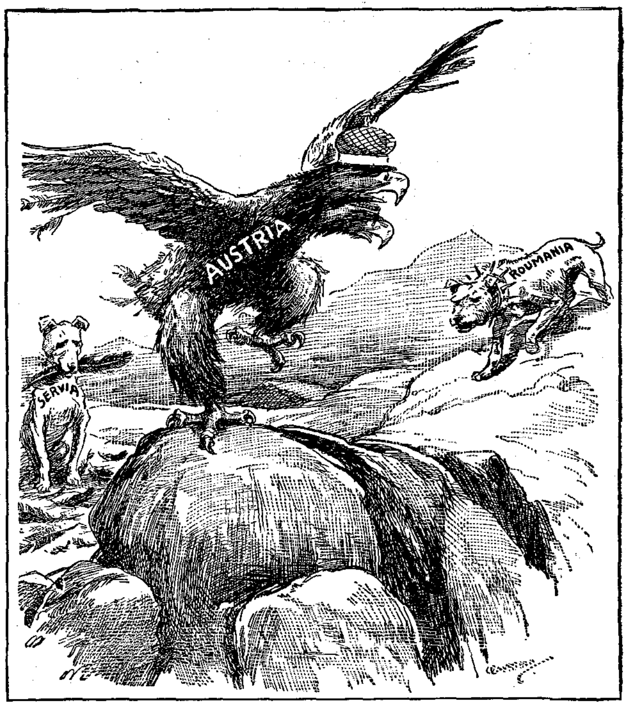
> "Sir John French stated to a newspaper correspondent the other day that the problem of the war is 'munitions, more munitions, always more munitions.'
>
> "We may add to this emphatic statement that the problem chiefly turns not upon small arms and ammunition, but upon shells. There is no secret about this matter. It affects all the combatants in varying degree.
>
> "When the Germans wrench copper door-plates off Brussels offices, and order in Sweden hundreds of solid copper statuettes of the redoubtable von Hindenburg, they are simply dealing with one phase of the problem as it touches themselves. When British battle-ships are sunk in the Dardanelles, they are lost in the attempt to clear a pathway by which more shells can be conveyed to Russia.
>
> "When the British Government seeks to adjust unhappy labor difficulties and set about the organization and control of certain branches of industry, the primary consideration which influences them is the overwhelming importance of increasing the output of shells.
>
> "Every combatant, with the possible exception of France, failed at the outset of the war to realize fully the magnitude of the requirements of artillery ammunition. Germany showed no more foresight than the rest.
>
> "We have lost much valuable time, and have unwittingly made the war longer by our lack of provision. The sooner we turn out shells in greater abundance, the sooner the war will be over. Many factors must be brought into play to secure ultimate victory, but a supply of shells will take precedence of all others. Just now it is of even greater importance than the supply of men."

Copper has been declared a contraband of war, and almost every neutral country in Europe has prohibited its exportation to either of the belligerents, and yet, we are assured, Germany is able to obtain, if not a plentiful, at least a regular supply of this and other contraband of war. The *Echo de Paris* quotes from the Rome *Messaggero* the story of how this is accomplished:

> "The headquarters of the German traffic in contraband is at Barcelona, and goods from America, both North and South, are received at this Spanish port and reshipped to Amsterdam by way of Genoa. Goods leaving one neutral port for another, and dispatched thence to a neutral town, can not be confiscated. Germans at Genoa see to the prompt expedition of cargoes from Barcelona to Amsterdam by rail via Switzerland and Germany, the only route open to such traffic, and then report the departure of the goods to the German Government.
>
> "The loaded trains pass through Switzerland and cross the German frontier. Once on German soil they are stopt and emptied of their contents. The fictitious receiver in Holland never complains of not having received his consignment, but on the contrary sends a telegram announcing the arrival of goods which have really remained in Germany. In this way considerable quantities of contraband goods find their way into German territory."

THE VOICE OF ROUMANIA

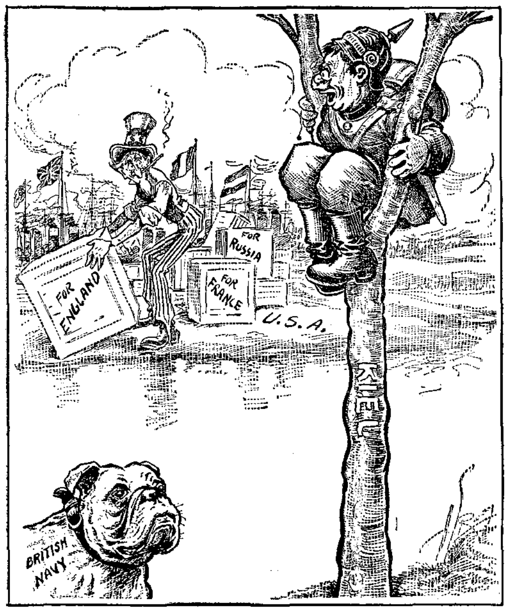
A LITTLE ONE-ARMED MAN, silent and self-effacing, passes through their capital and the Roumanians are roused to the greatest excitement and demand the instant participation of their country in the war as one of the Allies. Such, at least, is the report of the newspapers on the spot. The mere sight of the French General Pau, on his way to Russia, apparently stirred these descendants of the old Roman legionaries far more than even the bombardment of the Dardanelles, and, with one exception, every paper in Bucharest is crying out to the Government that "the honor of Roumania is at stake," and the nation is determined upon the course it desires. As the Bucharest *Adevarul* says:



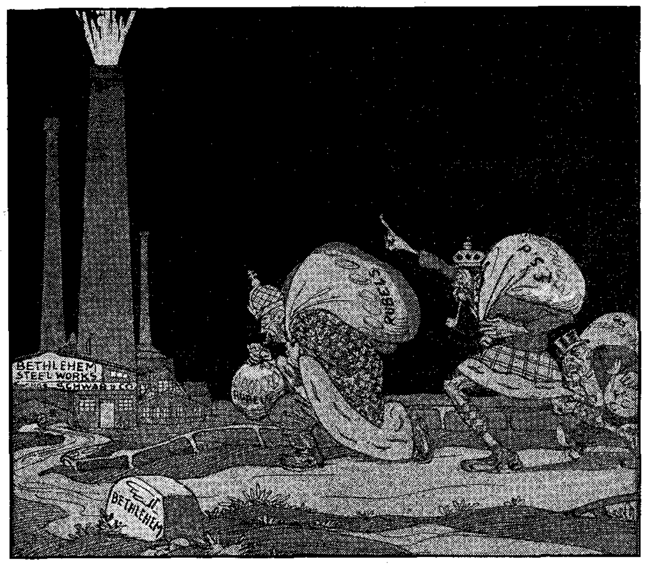
AN AWFUL WARNING.

AUSTRIA (to Roumania)—"Now, be careful! Remember what I did to Servia!" —*Punch* (London).

> "The reception of General Pau in our capital was a beautiful folly, a sacred folly, an outburst of the sentiments of the entire



THE WAIL FROM GERMANY.
GERMANY—"Hi, you vos selling goods to der Allies."
U. S.—"Certainly, and I'll sell them to you also. Come and get them." —*Star* (Montreal).



THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM (U. S. A.).
—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

nation. One who saw the enthusiasm of that tremendous multitude, made up of all classes, understood the sacred wish which made a whole Capital come to greet the man who represents France, who represents Justice and Freedom for the smaller nations. If the Premier has seen the manifestation, he certainly understands. Surely he has compared the arrival of the German von der Goltz, who also passed through Roumania, with the reception of the *Latin* General? As for von der Goltz, the authorities had to take every precaution to defend him from a hostile mob, and when General Pau came the Government did everything to temper the enthusiasm, even in official circles. We ask if the Premier has learned something from these events, if he will at last penetrate the soul of the country? Mr. Bratianu must keep in mind that this nation will judge him when all will be lost—*Ardeal* (Transylvania) and the honor of Roumania."

The enthusiasm of the people penetrated even into the deliberations of Parliament, and Constantine Mille, a Deputy and editor of two of the greatest Bucharest dailies, made an impassioned appeal to the Government to join the Allies and, according to the *Monitorul Oficial*, especially to assist France as a sister nation of Latin blood. He exclaimed:

"Our heart is with valiant France, which is fighting against German invasion. Our thoughts go with France, which is our elder and sacred sister; with France, which always holds high the flag of Civilization and Justice; with France, from which we have taken our civic and moral education. Do you think that we have so little blood in our veins and such atrophied sentiments as not to resent the endless pain should France be defeated, and not to feel happy with France victorious?"

The colorless official *Monitorul* proceeds to report that "the Chamber of Deputies indorsed these words by loud and prolonged applause." An organized deputation of several thousands waited upon the French General, headed by Nicolae Filipescu, a former Minister of War, who, according to the Bucharest *Dreptatea*, gave the General the following significant welcome:

"I have been delegated to welcome you, and it is especially a pleasure to me to greet Glory on its passing through our country. The inhabitants of Bucharest have made my mission easy. Words are superfluous. You have only to look around you to understand. You see this nation, to-day aroused, and to-morrow under arms."

We are told that the nation is determined to include Transylvania, with its Roumanian population, within the limits of the Latin Kingdom, and the Bucharest *Universul* says:

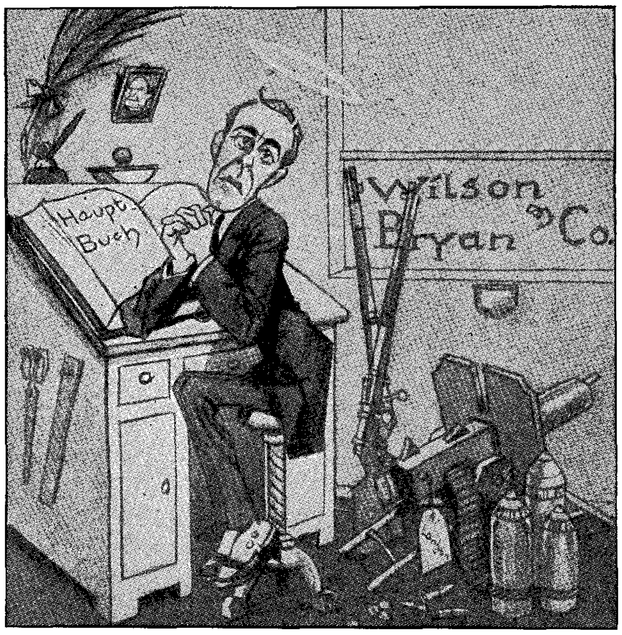
"The Hungarians are trying to draw our sympathies away from the Allies by the old tactics of putting the Russian peril before our eyes. We do not fear such dangers. We know better where our interests lie. But the Hungarians also threaten to take revenge by persecuting our Transylvanian brethren who are in their power. We must save these brethren of ours now; we must redeem them now. That is the only answer we can give the Magyars."

Still more emphatic is another organ of the Roumanian metropolis, the *Epoca*, which thinks:

"The situation in Transylvania begins to be critical. Not only have the fields, the mountains, and the villages been emptied of our brethren sent to die for an alien emperor, but those who remained in their homes—old men, women, and children—are victims of starvation. The Austrian authorities seem to be waiting for our help. They want us to send them wheat. The supplications of our oppressed brethren who in their newspapers ask us for food must be answered. We have not been able to prevent the Hungarians recruiting Roumanian soldiers in Transylvania. Let us hurry to save it from a new disaster. We must help them, we will give them food, but we will go ourselves to bring them salvation; our help shall come at the head of our army."

Amid all the excitement one paper is not calling for war, for Bucharest possesses a pro-German organ, the *Seara*, which warns the Roumanians of the danger of trusting Russia:

"Who is menacing the life of the Roumanian State? Is it the Central Powers of Europe? Neither Germany nor Austria has in mind any territorial conquests which could affect Roumania's independence. This is a positive fact which can not be contested. On the contrary, the action of Russia, the desideratum formulated by her in the present war, tends to strike at the very existence of Roumania."

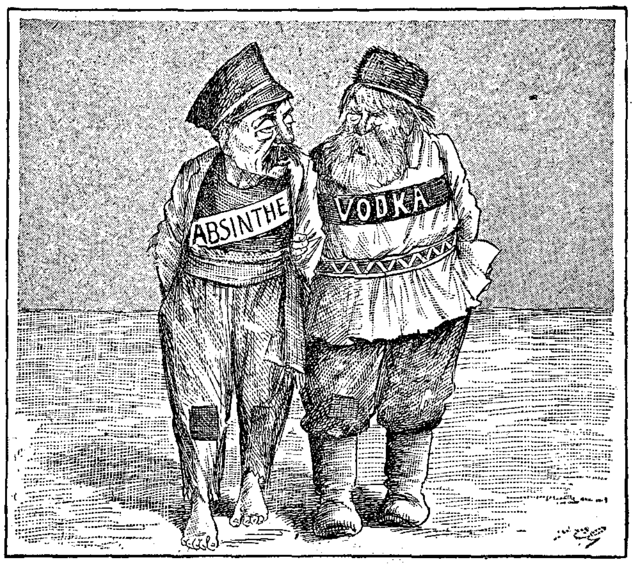


CAUTIOUS MR. WILSON.
"Shall I sell cannon or pray for peace? That is the question. I'll do both, and then I'm bound to be right!" —*Zeitbilder* (Berlin).

THOSE EXPORTS OF ARMS.

WAR AND DRINK AT ODDS

When TWO "CURSES of the human race" interfere with each other, it is no wonder, perhaps, that the whole world is interested. War and drink have often been listed together in this rather uncomplimentary way, and now each seems to have turned savagely on the other. Prohibition is being bruited in Britain on the idea that drink interferes with the manufacture of lethal weapons and material, to which the brewers and distillers make the indisputable reply that prohibition would hurt their business. Prohibition would throw men out of work, they urge; but Lord Kitchener, who is offering employment on a colossal scale, does not seem to be impressed by such an argument. The British War Office, we learn from the Manchester *Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, "has recently made an inquiry in various large industrial districts as to the effect which drink is having upon the men's working capacity. Evidence has been found of a markedly bad character in certain industrial districts." Commenting on these reports, the London *Daily Mail* says:



THE REAL USELESS MOUTHS.

VODKA—"They've turned me out of Russia!"
ABSINTHE—"And they won't have me any more in France!"

—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

> "In these circumstances the Government has under very close consideration the desirability of using its powers under the Defense of the Realm Act to prohibit entirely the sale of intoxicating liquors in certain districts. The powers of the War Office are quite sufficient by law at present to close all licensed houses in any area, to civilians as well as soldiers. It is urged that a drastic application of these powers, such as total prohibition, would inflict a hardship on the licensed trade and brewery shareholders involving a legitimate claim for compensation. Before the Treasury could pay this, however, fresh legislation in Parliament would be necessary."

Two alternatives are offered by the opponents of prohibition. One is a campaign for voluntary temperance, following the example of the King and Kitchener. The other is the prohibition of whisky and other spirits only, permitting the sale of wines and beers as now. The second plan is advocated by the London *Times*, which admits that the problem calls for some measure of restriction. It argues against extreme measures in these words:

> "The problem itself is in danger of disappearing in a cloud of controversial dust raised around the age-long subject of drink. It is a question of the bibulous habits of certain men in certain definite localities, and to identify this limited evil with the whole question of the liquor traffic is to view it out of proportion. . . . Total prohibition is out of proportion with the object. This might not be a conclusive objection if the measure were certain to succeed, but when success is uncertain it is a very serious objection.
>
> "Total prohibition would deal a severe economic blow to France when she can ill stand such a blow. It also would severely hit Australia, whose wines have a great sale in Great Britain, while the ruin of the home industry would throw thousands out of work."

But the influential London *Spectator*, on the other hand, has come out as a whole-hearted supporter of prohibition in the strictest sense of the term, and is generally followed by the majority of the Liberal organs.

The clergy also favor temperance, but so far have not pronounced in favor of total prohibition. As early as last October, the Archbishop of Canterbury, head of the Established Church, issued an appeal in the following terms, which we quote from the London *Guardian:*

> "If those who can rightly do so, and who care sufficiently to make what would be a real and sustained act of self-denial, were to undertake to be themselves abstainers during the continuance of the war the resultant good might be such as to surprize all of us."

More practical is an Irish petition to the Government, published in the London *Morning Post* and signed by Cardinal Logue, the Protestant Archbishop of Armagh, the Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church, and the Vice-President of the Irish Methodists. These divines quote Mr. Lloyd-George's assertion that "drink is doing more damage in the war than all the German submarines put together," and that "we have great powers to deal with drink and mean to use them," and proceed:

> "At such a crisis as the present we can not believe that Mr. Lloyd-George's words were a mere flight of rhetoric, and we would therefore call upon the Government to make good the words of one of the great Ministers of the Crown by passing some strong and 'fearless' measure to restrict the sale of drink, such as the closing of public houses and clubs on Sunday, abolishing the bona-fide Travelers' Act, the prohibition of the sale of drink after 1 P.M. on Saturday and 6 P.M. on other days, and doing away with 'wet' canteens in military camps."

Meanwhile, there is great uncertainty as to what action the Government means to take. The London *Daily News*, one of the leading Government organs, says:

> "There is a difference of opinion among ministers at present as to the scope of the reform which should be effected. Some believe it to be best to limit the prohibition to sale of spirits, but this, while permitting the sale of beer, would also permit the sale of wines. It is felt that if a serious restriction is to be placed upon the working class, the well-to-do classes should certainly suffer an analogous restriction.
>
> "The general opinion in the Government seems to be that a further restriction of the hours of the opening of licensed premises will not suffice to check the evil, which is retarding progress in our shipyards, munition-factories, and other vital centers."

It is not without interest to turn for a moment to Russia and note in passing just one aspect of prohibition in that country, and the following cable dispatch has been quoted to show what a similar measure might do in England:

> "The effect of the ban on vodka is further shown by an official statement, just issued, which shows the State savings-bank deposits for February, 1915, to be 44,500,000 rubles ($22,250,000), as compared with deposits for February of 1914 of 800,000 rubles ($400,000)."

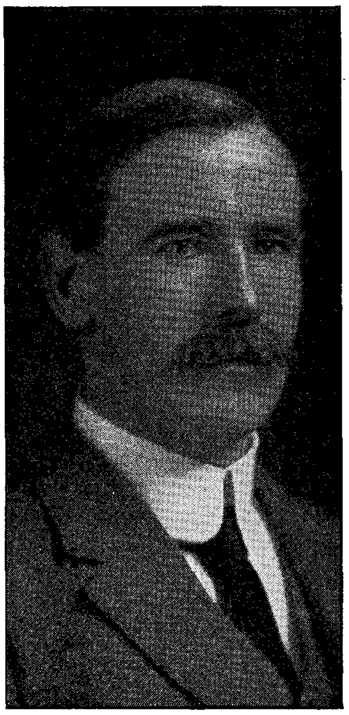
Tho Canada is not directly involved, great interest is shown in the Canadian press, and we find in the Montreal *Beck's Weekly* some sharp comments on the subject and a hint that, as in Russia, financial conditions might improve in England:

> "Unemployment at the present time, despite the war or perhaps because of it, is said to be unknown in England. Perhaps therein is found an explanation of the trouble; the workman finds himself too prosperous.
>
> "It would be a radical invasion of what we have always believed to be an essentially British institution, the liberty of the individual, if the Government undertook to suppress summarily the traffic in alcohol during the war. Yet the sacrifice would not be without its compensations."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

INSURANCE AND LONGEVITY

MAY HUMAN LIFE in general be prolonged by utilizing the investigations which the life-insurance companies make to ascertain which persons should be charged low, and which high, rates of insurance? It is the opinion of Arthur Hunter, actuary of the New York Life Insurance Company, that this is undoubtedly possible. His argument is simple and easily understood. If insurance statistics show, for instance, that users of alcohol are poorer risks than abstainers — that is, that they die earlier, on the average—it requires no deep thought to reach the conclusion that one may prolong his life by abstaining. This applies to all conditions that may be altered at will; and such conditions form a large part of all those with which insurance statistics deal. Our citations are from an address delivered by Mr. Hunter at the eighth annual meeting of life-insurance presidents in New York, and now published in pamphlet form. Says Mr. Hunter:



ARTHUR HUNTER,

Who points out how insurance statistics can be used to prolong our lives.

"I have no doubt that the knowledge which the life-insurance companies have acquired from their investigations regarding the mortality among their policy-holders may be applied by individuals toward lengthening their own lives; but the difficulty arises of getting such information before the public in a form which can be readily understood. The investigations undertaken by the companies were primarily intended to assist them in determining which types of persons could safely be accepted for insurance at the regular rates of premium, which types should be charged an extra premium, and which should be declined. The purpose of the preparation of these statistics was not to excite public interest or curiosity, but for actual use in a great business. No haphazard methods have been used, but the most approved and scientific known to actuaries and medical directors; their knowledge of mortality is based upon the actual experience of companies with all sorts and conditions of men and women, and naturally appears in the form of statistics. Lest the word 'statistics' should frighten you, let me point out that true progress in any science is made through recording the result of actual experience or of experiments, and that my statistics will be of this nature. They will constitute, in fact, a brief record of what has happened to mankind under certain conditions, and will not be difficult for the layman to follow.

"Forty-three of the leading life-insurance companies in the United States and Canada agreed in 1909 to prepare their collective experience on many different classes of insured. They decided to put the investigation into the hands of the Actuarial Society of America and the Association of Life-Insurance Medical Directors. The companies supplied their records on about 2,000,000 lives, covering a period of twenty-five years. It is the largest and most comprehensive investigation ever undertaken by insurance companies anywhere. The object of the investigation was to determine from past experience the types of lives among which the companies had a higher mortality than the average. The results of the investigation have appeared in four volumes, and the fifth is in press. It has taken the Central Bureau about three and a half years of continuous labor to produce the results, using the most up-to-date machinery in the way of electric sorters and tabulators. A card was supplied for each of the policies issued from the years 1885 to 1909 among certain types, the history of the person being given on such card.

"The insured were divided into many classes, of which the following are the chief groups:

"1. Those who were in occupations involving hazard.

"2. Those who had a family history of consumption.

"3. Those who had a defect in their personal history, such as an attack of appendicitis, renal colic, rheumatism, syphilis, etc.

"4. Those whose physical condition was not normal.

"5. Those whose habits with regard to alcoholic beverages were not satisfactory in the past, or who used liquor steadily at the time of application for insurance.

"6. Those who were distinctly overweight or underweight.

"It would be impossible to cover in a brief paper any but a very few of the important classes. Before describing these classes I should like to emphasize the fact that all the lives involved in the investigation had been carefully examined by competent physicians, and that, in general, the more hazardous the occupation, or the greater the defect in physical condition, in family history, or in personal history, the more care was taken in selecting the lives. For example, in the case of applicants who were 20 per cent. overweight insurance would be granted in the majority of cases, but among those of extreme overweight very few would be accepted, and these would be the best of their kind. In order to determine the relative mortality, a standard or 'measuring-rod' was prepared, representing average mortality among insured lives, based upon the experience of the forty-three companies among all their insured. It is not necessary to describe this standard—merely to point out by an example the method of using it. When a class is said to have 10 per cent. extra mortality, it means that where the experience of the companies would have resulted in 100 deaths among their insured as a whole, there were 110 deaths in the specified class. Another way of making the needed comparison is by showing the number of years by which the average lifetime will be reduced, and this manner of exhibiting the degree of hazard will be used in some cases. In this connection it may be well to point out that a reduction in the average lifetime of, say, five years among a large group of men is a serious matter. It does not mean that five years is taken off the lifetime of only those who have reached age sixty-five or seventy, but that the average lifetime of all men is reduced by five years. If in an occupation employing many men, such as mining, there were such a reduction, it would mean an economic waste in the United States equivalent to about five years of the lifetime of one million men, or a reduction of their productive lifetime by about one-sixth."

Mr. Hunter goes on to point out in detail some of the facts, or classes of facts, brought out in these voluminous reports. Some of these, for instance, are the high mortality among railroad men—60 per cent. above the average in the case of locomotive engineers alone; the fact that liquor-dealers are a bad risk; the proof, "beyond peradventure of doubt," that abstainers live longer than users of alcohol; the failure of statistics to show definitely whether or not predisposition to tuberculosis is hereditary; and the material effect of marked overweight in decreasing length of life, especially at the middle and older ages. In conclusion, we are told:

"The statistics of the Medico-Actuarial Mortality Investigation were not compiled with intent to prove or disprove a particular theory, as so frequently happens when partizans engage in the preparation of statistics in support of their point of view. The companies put their records in the hands of a committee of actuaries and medical directors and asked them to determine what the true experience has been. The statistics, therefore, represent the facts.

"This investigation shows effects of incorrect living and frequently indicates the way in which improvement may be made. The officers of the companies are glad to have such information given to the public, since they know it will be of direct benefit in reducing the death-rate, and because they are interested also in such matters from the standpoint of the general welfare."

WORKING TO MUSIC

"THE BAND SHALL PLAY while coaling ship." This sentence, which stands first in the paragraph of the United States Navy Regulations relating to bands, seems to a civilian a little vague, as if possibly the musicians were required to work and play at the same time. There is no conflict of opinion, apparently, in the Navy about its significance, and E. J. Delano, formerly ensign and bandmaster in the Illinois Naval Reserve, applauds it as a wise provision that might be well extended to other industrial fields. Writing in *The Manufacturers' News* (Chicago), Mr. Delano advocates the organization of a band of musicians in every considerable body of employees, altho it does not appear that he would advise them to play regularly during working hours. Of the naval rule, which he uses as a title to his article, as we have quoted it above, Mr. Delano says:

"The commanding officer has no discretion in the matter. There are the orders in black and white; and so on the occasions for this task, the most arduous, monotonous, and cordially hated job in a sailor's life, there sits the band playing lively music, and lots of it, till the bunkers are filled. Not merely to keep them busy, or to give the function proper *éclat*, but because Uncle Sam has found by careful experiment that about 30 per cent. more coal is put in with music than without. Therefore the position of the bandman on the 'coaling-ship' proposition is fixt. 'They also serve who only sit and toot.' (That rustling sound you hear is John Milton turning over in his grave.)

"So, all over the world where men are free, music breaks the deadly monotony of toil, shortens the long hike, nerves the fainting spirit, and provides a clean, fresh, physical, and mental toehold amid the general sordidness of things.

"The present war will prove many things, and chief among them, to my mind at least, how far a man may go sustained by a patriotic song or a popular ballad.

"All this pertains to the utilitarian value of music. The principle is being used by large employers of labor, and where a wise plan of organization is followed its results are as sure and beneficent as in the army or navy.

"The maintenance of a band, orchestra, or choral society has a twofold value; beside that of welfare work (which is great) must be placed its advertising value. Who has not heard of the old Elgin Watch Factory Band? It was extraordinarily good and served to leave an impression that Elgin watches were correspondingly good; because the human mind is prone to lay one idea alongside another.

"The specific values of having a band or other music body organized in the ranks of the workers are, I think, not disputed.

"But the question of success or failure is one of department organization.

"I will try to outline here what I know by experience to be a feasible and successful method.

"First. Decide that you will have a band (not 'if possible'), and that you will support it financially within reason.

"This means the purchase of music, the providing of a rehearsal-place, the granting of certain small privileges to members, and the purchase of an instrument here and there where candidates are not well provided. (This does not mean the purchase of a full set, unless so desired, as most musicians have instruments.)

"Now, decide that positions may be found for good men who are also good musicians. . . . There is a class who make satisfactory timber for both shop and band, and from these choose.

"For instance, as I write this it occurs to me that one of the finest tool-makers I know is a crack clarinettist; a drummer with the Chicago Grand Opera orchestra last season is a fine and rapid metal-worker; and so on to perhaps fifty instances in my personal knowledge.

"Next, and by far the most important, find the bandmaster. This, like the classic French recipe for cooking a hare, is not so easy. . . . . . .

"Yet many men of national reputations as bandmasters are available if one can find them, and would welcome a position as employee-bandmaster.

"I know a conductor whose name at one time was second only to Sousa, who is working as shipping clerk in a factory on Chicago's west side, and is arranging music evenings, to eke out his income.

"With the right bandmaster and a liberal plan, a band may be organized that will be a source of credit to the firm and untold benefit to the organization. It will play 'company business' whenever desired, and be glad of the opportunity.

"The Western Electric Band gives, I believe, a short concert every day at noon during summer, regular indoor concerts the year through, and one or two public concerts a year, besides playing at the company's picnics and other special occasions.

"I think a band is feasible to firms hiring from 100 men up, and its musical value would be in proportion to the support given it. And last, let me say, better no musical organization at all than one unworthy of the firm which organizes it."

THE PULSE

HOW MANY PERSONS of ordinary education think that the pulse-beat at a man's wrist indicates the arrival of a stream of blood sent out from the heart? It shows no such thing, we are told by Dr. Louis Faugeres Bishop, of the Fordham University Medical School; on the contrary, the pulsation may be communicated in a direction precisely opposite to that of the blood-stream. The pulse is due to wave-motion, pure and simple, and we may find pulses of different kinds at different points in the body. The modern physician, Dr. Bishop tells us in the pages of *The Nurse*, may obtain valuable diagnostic information by comparing the pulses, for instance, at the wrist and in the neck. The study of the pulse, Dr. Bishop reminds us, is one of the most ancient undertakings of those who have had the care of sick people. The Chinese are said to have founded a very large part of their practise of medicine upon the pulse. In their literature they have classified several hundred different kinds. He goes on:

"I do not believe that very many of us appreciate exactly what the pulse is. It is a general name given to the wave-motion that is imparted to the blood-current by some movement on the part of the heart, and, surprizing as it may seem, by movements on the part of the blood-vessels themselves. There is a rhythmic contraction of the blood-vessels which corresponds to the contraction of the heart. This motion of the blood-vessels has been spoken of and observed by a great many physiologists, but is often lost sight of. It is not of much clinical importance, but it is of very great interest.

"If a stone is thrown into a lake, a visible wave is started that spreads in every direction on the surface of the water; if in the dark the hand were thrust into the water, one could feel the wave as it passed. That is like the pulse—a wave-motion. The pulse is not caused by the passage of the blood, as the wave of the lake is not caused by the passage of the water. It is the passage of an impulse from one part of a body of blood to another part. In other words, it is a form of motion and not a material thing.

"If you attach one end of a piece of string to a gas-fixture and take hold of the free end and shake it, a wave-motion will pass along the string, but the string itself is in just the same place as when you began.

The pulse is a wave-motion in the blood and has nothing to do with the flow of the blood itself. Therefore, the pulse is not the measure of the amount of blood that is flowing; it is the measure of the amount of wave-motion that is imparted to the blood by the contractions of the heart.

"Another proof of this wave-motion is that the artery can be comprest completely at the wrist so that the blood can not flow through it, and yet the pulse can be felt just above where it is comprest, altho, of course, there is no blood flowing through the vessel.

"Up to recent years we studied the pulse at the wrist and were satisfied. Of late years we have paid more attention to circulatory diseases and have come to regard the pulse in the veins as of great importance. It is, indeed, of great value and has reference to the contractions of the auricle.

"The venous pulse is observed in the jugular vein, and it need not always be observed by means of instruments. In very sick heart patients the pulsations in the veins of the neck can often be observed by nurses. You can often draw a very good conclusion as to how the heart is behaving by observing the pulsation in the jugular vein at the root of the neck.

"The reason that the wave is thrown back into the neck from the heart is that there are no valves in the veins between the heart and the jugular bulb, so that the vein here is practically a cistern of venous blood at the base of the heart to which waves are transmitted when the heart moves. . . . . . .

"When you observe a physician taking a tracing of the venous pulse, you notice that he applies his instrument at the root of the neck. At this place we get our information concerning the performance of the auricle. We also, incidentally, get a wave from the carotid artery that lies underneath it, but the one we want particularly is the wave caused by the contraction of the auricle.

"We do get a wave from the auricle passed up from the jugular vein altho the blood is flowing in the opposite direction. In other words, the wave travels from the heart at the same time that the blood-stream is flowing toward the heart. This is definite proof that the pulse is a wave-motion and not a material thing.

"There is this great beat of the veins coming from waves below, while at the same time the blood is flowing from above. From this we may draw the great lesson in clinical medicine that the circulation of the blood is one thing and the pulse is another thing, and that you can not draw certain conclusions as to the circulation of the blood by any observation you can make of the pulse."

The character of the pulse, Dr. Bishop goes on to say, depends upon the attendant circumstances. In youth the artery is soft and compressible, and the blood flows easily, without superficial evidence of its flow. In old age and with high blood-pressure, the pulse may be difficult to compress. And yet the old person may have a very poor circulation, while the young person may have a perfectly satisfactory circulation. Conclusions regarding heart-failure may not be drawn from the pulse alone.

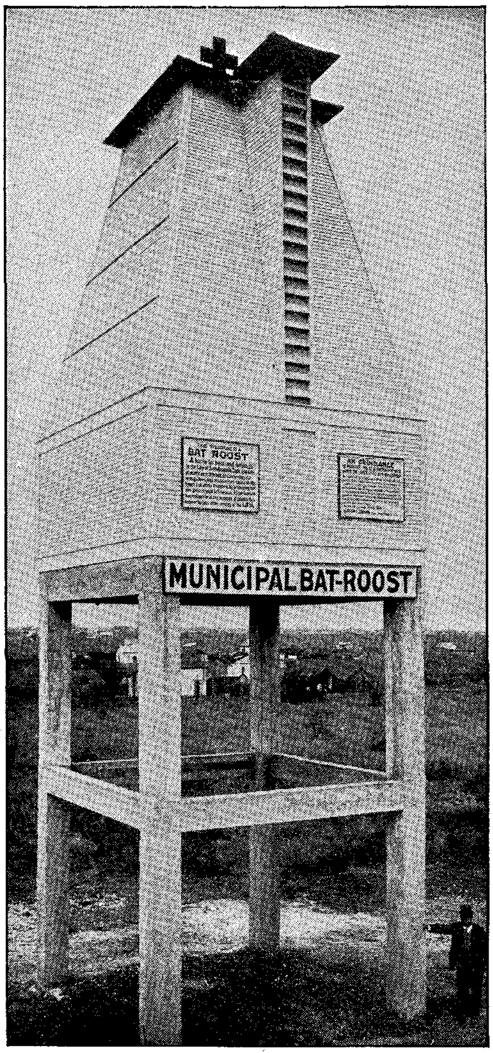
In some people under certain circumstances the heart may do perfectly good work and beat upward of 200 in the minute, while in conditions of depress vitality it may do satisfactory work with a pulse of 25 or 50. Heart-failure is usually discoverable only through the effect on other organs. We read further:

"The natural pulsations in the veins of the neck are seen before the pulse can be felt at the wrist. These pulsations occur at the same time as the pulse at the wrist, or very nearly so, allowing for the time it takes the wave to travel, and it is wise for a nurse to determine whether the beating she sees in the veins of the neck corresponds with the pulse at the wrist. When it does correspond, it is fair to believe that the auricle is paralyzed. . . . . . .

"As you watch invalids from time to time, if you find a gradual increase in the pulse-rate, it is indeed a serious sign. If the pulse is one day 80, on the next 82, then 84, 90, 110, 115, 120, and finally climbs up to 160, that means heart-failure, and that is the course that the pulse takes when the heart is failing. In other words, by comparing the heart-rates from day to day, you can judge more by what is going on in the heart in the way of change than you can by observing it at any particular time. Of course, in consideration of the increase of pulse-rate, you must discount the fact that it may be due to palpitation or almost any cause, but a gradual increase in the heart-rate from time to time is a bad sign and means heart-failure."

A CITY BAT-ROOST

THE LATEST CIVIC ACTIVITY to be developed in American municipalities is apparently to be the housing and protection of the domestic bat, now asserted by Dr. C. A. Campbell, of San Antonio, Texas, to be an enemy to mosquitoes and other pests and a corresponding aid to the city's fighters against malaria and other diseases. San Antonio, which also protects the bat by law, is the first city to recognize this aid so far as to erect a "municipal bat-roost," but its example may be generally followed later. Women do not yet vote in Texas. When they do, possibly the alternative abolition of bat-roosts and back hair may become an issue in municipal politics. The accompanying photograph of San Antonio's "tower" is from the Houston *Chronicle* (March 17). The accompanying information is given in connection with the announcement of a lecture by Dr. Campbell in which his novel plan for eradicating the mosquito was to be set forth. Says the Houston paper:



A SHELTER FOR MOSQUITO-EATERS.
Erected as part of a campaign against malaria.

"Dr. Campbell does not come as a 'faddist' or 'crank.' He has spent fourteen years and $8,000 in scientific investigation of the bat and the mosquito problem—and mosquitoes mean malaria. He has been indorsed by the San Antonio Board of Health, the Scientific Society of San Antonio, and the San Antonio Academy of Medicine.

"Gen. W. C. Gorgas, of Panama fame, the foremost sanitary expert of the world, said of Dr. Campbell's work: 'It seems to me this field has great possibilities, and I would gladly recommend it in all cases of malarial work.'

"Dr. Campbell is now in communication with the Australian and Japanese Governments and with a North India nation called Srinagar. The Austrian Government was about to contract with him for one year's work at $15,000 when the war broke out, breaking off the plans. The Italian Government has published his papers in full.

"Dr. Campbell will talk to-night on his studies of the bat. He will tell of his remarkable discoveries and will give his reasons for believing that the bat, properly protected and developed in vast numbers, will practically rid the world of malaria. He believes firmly that his discoveries mean the saving of countless multitudes of human lives, for there are many ills which are fastened upon people only after the body is weakened by malaria.

"Tuberculosis is one of the most familiar of these. The germs of consumption quickly find a chance to multiply in a body that is the host of malaria-germs. The mosquito is known to be the one carrier of malaria."

COAL-DUST AS A CHEAP FUEL

COAL-DUST is generally thought of as a waste product. But in this country and in Germany it has proved so valuable as fuel that it is found profitable to crush the cheap, low-grade coals and burn the powder, which is known commercially as "pulverized coal" rather than coal-dust. It has been found to be as satisfactory and convenient a fuel as oil, and, of course, far cheaper. According to a civil engineer who writes about it in *Smoke and Dust*, or *Rauch und Staub* (Düsseldorf), a special apparatus is used which forces the powder, like oil, through a nozle into the combustion-chamber of the furnace, where it is mixed with a blast of compress air, and burns almost entirely without smoke, if the "stoker" is careful. Smoke, we are reminded, is due to imperfect burning of the coal because insufficient oxygen for complete chemical union is supplied. Obviously, it is easier to attain perfect combustion where the coal exists in minute particles which can be intimately mixed with air, thus assuring each atom of carbon its proper supply of oxygen with which to unite. The writer continues:

"For example, coal with 50 per cent. ash can not be used on a grate to produce steam, while with the same coal in a pulverized condition very acceptable results are obtained by the use of a coal-dust bellows beneath the boiler. In employing this method of heating, special regard must be had to the following points:

"1. The coal must be quite dry—not more than 1 per cent. moisture being allowable.

"2. It must be reduced to a very high degree of fineness.

"3. The fire-chamber must have a temperature high enough to kindle immediately the mixture of coal-dust and air as it enters.

"4. Sufficient air-supply must be provided, so that there is the necessary oxygen for combustion.

"5. Care must be taken to secure an intimate mixture of the coal-dust and the air at its entrance into the combustion-chamber."

The careful drying of the coal is necessary, in the first place, because damp coal is difficult to grind to a fine powder; and, secondly, because it would be very wasteful to evaporate the moisture in the combustion-chamber, since this would involve a great loss of heat. The finest possible pulverization is essential, because "the intensity of the combustion depends on the intimate contact of the air and coal; hence, the finer the particles, the greater the intensity." Happily, modern appliances for crushing mineral substances permit any desired degree of fineness to be attained, and there are simple methods of determining the fineness. Another important point is that the current of mingled coal and air must not be driven into the furnace at too high a speed, since in this case the fuel passes through too quickly to yield full heating power to the walls of the furnace. In regulating the supply of coal "the fireman is guided by the color of the flame, the typical sign for the greatest heat being a short, white flame."

The writer in the German magazine assures us that this innovation bids fair to revolutionize the present technique of fuel-supply, and gives a brief description of the apparatus in use. The lump-coal is fed through a funnel into a crusher, where it is reduced to the desired fineness. The powder thus obtained then passes into a drying-drum, which is indirectly heated and which revolves continuously. The dry powder is then carried to a container, from which it passes into the fire-box by means of an endless chain. It passes into the fire-box through a separate opening from that which admits the air. The air and coal are not mixed and ignited until their arrival in the combustion-chamber, which prevents any explosion which might cause dangerous back-firing in the pipes. In many plants there is an interior water-cooling device, to prevent the extraordinarily high temperature which prevails at the point where the mixture is ignited from attacking the walls too severely. "In some places coal-dust as it comes from the mines is employed; this obviates the use of a crushing-machine, and such coal-dust is cheaper, also, but it has the disadvantage of containing a much higher degree of moisture, running as high as 15 per cent."

Any one thinking of using pulverized coal instead of lump-coal or oil is referred to the following interesting comparison of their fuel values:

"Reckoning that a kilogram of oil contains 15,000 heat-units, or calories, a kilogram of hard coal 10,000 calories, and that 85 per cent. of the energy liberated is utilized, we get the following results:

"Fuel oil at 50 marks ($12.50) per ton yields about 3,000 calories per pound; gas, made from good coal at 13 marks ($3.25) per ton, yields about 7,500 calories per pound; coal-powder, made of low-priced coal at about 10 marks ($2.50) per ton. yields 13,000 calories per pound."

ELECTRIC HEAT FROM WITHIN THE BODY

THE HUMAN BODY may now be heated by electricity, not from the outside, but from the inside. Ordinary methods of heating act on the skin, while the new method supplies heat primarily to the deeper tissues of the body. Information regarding this interesting method and its applications in medicine is given in a series of articles contributed to *The Archives of the Roentgen Ray* by Dr. Cumberbatch, in charge of the electric department of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. Currents of high frequency are used for generating the heat within the patient's body, and the process has been named "diathermy." Our quotations are from an abstract in *Knowledge* (London, February), where we read:

"The electric current provides a unique method of supplying heat to the deep tissues of the body; other methods of heating the body act on the skin. When high-frequency current is employed no pain is felt, no muscular contraction is produced, and no sensation other than warmth is perceived. . . . D'Arsonval showed in 1891 that a current of three amperes could be passed through the human body with impunity, provided that the frequency of alternation was great. Currents of such strength had not been used previously in electrotherapeutics; and, as they became better known, it was soon evident that the curative effects which followed their use were due to heat; hence the term 'diathermy,' to distinguish the method from the older ways of applying high-frequency currents in medicine. The apparatus for the production of the currents used in diathermy consists of two transformers, the first to raise the alternating current from the mains to a few thousand volts. The secondary current from this first transformer charges a condenser, which is discharged through a spark-gap and through the primary coil of the second transformer. The oscillations of the current in this condenser-circuit have a frequency of the order of a million a second, and produce in the secondary of the second transformer a current (of the same frequency) which is passed through the patient. . . . The sparks take the form of blue films that occupy the air-space between the disks. The intervals between the successive trains of high-frequency oscillations are very small, so that the blue film appears to be continuous to the eye; the discharge is accompanied by a hissing sound. The diathermy current is led to the electrodes, which are in contact with the patient by short, well-insulated, flexible leads, the contacts made with the body by the electrodes being moistened with salt solution. The frequency of the oscillations is not exceedingly high; and, since the resistance of the tissues is great, the current is not confined to the outer parts of the conducting tissues, as would occur with better conductors and higher frequency. The electrodes and currents can be arranged so as to cause a rise of temperature of a few degrees only, or the electrical heating may be concentrated on a portion of tissue which it is desired to coagulate and destroy. When the former method of application is employed the whole body is heated, and the skin becomes bathed in sweat, owing to the convection of the heat by the blood. Some interesting experiments are described, in one of which albumen is coagulated in the space between the electrodes connected to the diathermy apparatus, and in another a cube of raw meat is charred. Two disk electrodes, one inch in diameter, are placed on opposite sides of the cube. A central bridge of meat is soon cooked, and is finally charred."

DANGERS FROM COAL-TAR PRODUCTS

WE MAY HAVE TO PAY for the possible acquisition of Germany's trade in coal-tar products by acquiring with it a whole new set of occupational diseases, due to the poisonous effects of some of these products upon the workmen engaged in their manufacture. Even benzol, one of the substances mentioned in the recent public announcement of discoveries by the chemists of the Interior Department, shares in this poisonous action. Doubtless the work of diminishing the number of coal-tar products made only in Germany will go merrily on despite all this. The latest United States Census Report (1913) states that the value of the direct and secondary coal-tar products produced in this country had risen from less than $1,500,000 in 1899 to more than $4,250,000 in 1909. There were prospects, therefore, of a steady expansion in this line even before the acceleration due to the European War. These facts give special interest to an article by Dr. Gräf in *Prometheus* (Berlin) on November 21 of last year on the dangers to which allusion has already been made. Of those due to benzol or benzene, which must not be confused with benzin, we read:

> "Benzol belongs, as is pretty well known, to the aromatic carbohydrates, and is closely related to the phenols (carbolic acid, cresol, etc.). It is a solvent for coal-tar and coal-tar dyes. It has been given with success as an internal medicine in leucæmia (a disease in which there is an excess of white blood corpuscles, or leucocytes, in the blood). . . . Its vapor is seriously poisonous when inhaled, the toxic action being marked by vertigo, trembling, loss of consciousness, cramps, etc."

The writer quotes a typical case of such poisoning from *The Medical Weekly* (Munich), in which a workman crawled into the manhole of a boiler to paint the inside walls with a 10-per-cent. solution of tar in benzol. He was drawn out unconscious in five minutes. He recovered consciousness rapidly, but there remained a disturbance of memory for some time, and for about a week the color of his skin was notably pale. Evidently workmen using benzol as a solvent should have plenty of fresh air. After the light oils have been removed from coal-tar there remains a residue containing the phenols, cresols, pyridin bases, etc.

> "This residuum, called (in Germany) 'fat broth,' is dangerous for the eyes, because of its sharp, corrosive constituents. If any of these enter the eye they cause violent irritation, first catarrh of the connective tissue, then irritation of the cornea, even to the extent of suppuration. Sometimes the cornea between the lids looks as if tattooed. If a spray of this residuum strikes the face, it causes wartlike growths, which, in receding, leave small ulcers. The final residuum, which consists practically of pitch alone, is comparatively harmless to eyes and skin."

However, under certain circumstances the coal-tar pitch may have an injurious effect. This phenomenon is related to the photographic action of light on certain dyes. Here Dr. Gräf illustrates his point by a further quotation from the Munich *Medical Weekly*, which notes that "certain fluorescing dyestuffs exert a disturbing and often fatal effect on one-celled living creatures in the presence of light, but do not act thus in the dark." Then after detailing these effects on infusoria, fish, mice, and guinea-pigs, it tells of unfavorable results that have followed when epileptic persons have been given large doses of eosin as a remedy, and continues:

> "These phenomena must indubitably be ascribed to the effects of light. Such affections, which must be regarded as 'photodynamic,' have also been seen in the workers in electricity in a large Berlin company. The workers engaged in handling coal-tar pitch had complained only in rare instances until the introduction of certain additions to the mass of tar. . . . Men and women workers then complained of burning and itching of the skin of the face, neck, hands, and forearms, which at times was quite severe and became particularly trying by scratching. . . . In some cases the skin peeled off in large patches. . . . The itching was only on parts accessible to light, and in many cases it ceased at night or in the shade.
>
> "Of 103 patients, 88 had the itching only when light, especially sunlight, fell on the parts affected. . . . Furthermore, of those who suffered from the itching 89 were light-haired blonds, and only 14 were dark-haired."

Dr. Gräf tells us that the affection can be caused not only by direct handling of the tar, but by inhaling its vapor. The latter method, indeed, is probably the most frequent, judging from the circumstance that the face is more often affected than the hands and arms. The treatment recommended is anointing with some sort of grease and washing with a very dilute solution of medicinal soap. Washing with pure water made the symptoms worse in some cases. Tho annoying, the affection is not considered dangerous. Much more serious are the tumors or swellings to which those who handle anilin dyes are liable. These occur not only in workmen who manufacture the dyes, but in the cloth-dyers who use them. We read, in conclusion:

> "According to Leuenberger, various aromatic chemical substances are capable of inducing tumors, such as anilin, toluidin, naphthylamin, etc. . . . Some persons appear to be especially susceptible. . . . We would advise persons who are obliged to handle such dyes to consult a physician immediately when any trouble is observed."

DO MEN NEED MORE FOOD THAN WOMEN?

THAT MEN EAT 5 or 6 per cent. more than women—not because they are gluttons, but because they actually require that much more nourishment—appears as the result of an investigation made in the nutrition laboratory of the Carnegie Institute at Washington by Francis G. Benedict and L. E. Eames, and presented on January 13 to the National Academy. Our quotations are from the paper as printed in *The Proceedings of the Academy* (Baltimore, February). The reason for the discrepancy seems to be that women have a smaller proportion of active tissue than men of the same weight, and more inactive material, such as fat. Say the investigators:

> "From the earliest attempts to adjust food-intake to the energy requirement, it has been recognized that the dietetic needs of men as a class are somewhat greater than those of women. This increase has been commonly ascribed in large part to the variations in the muscular activity, and yet there has been a definite belief that the basal energy requirement for women may be materially different from that for men. In connection with observations made on a large number of normal men and women, primarily for the purpose of comparing them with pathological subjects, we have accumulated the results of observations on 89 men and 68 women, all of whom were in 'presumably good health.' The experiments were made with essentially the same technique and with the subject in the same condition of muscular repose and the postabsorptive state, *i.e.*, twelve hours after the last meal. Under these conditions, differences due to muscular activity are entirely eliminated, and we obtain the basal normal caloric output of the individuals."

The investigation disclosed that the average woman generates only 1,355 heat-units in the twenty-four hours, as against 1,638 produced by the man, or about 2 per cent. more for the latter, per pound of body-weight. When groups were compared, after careful selection of individuals of nearly the same height and weight, the men were found to produce about 12 per cent. more heat than the women. We read further:

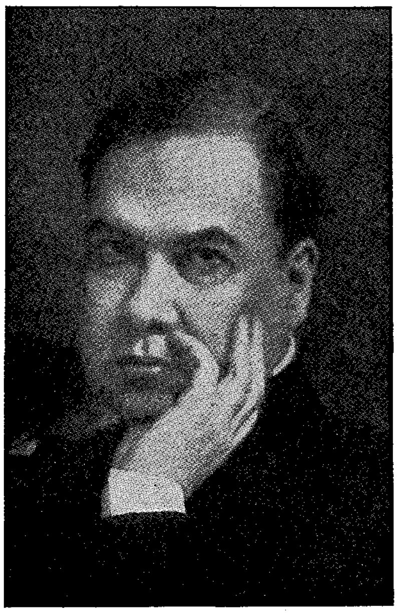
> "We rigorously excluded athletes from these comparisons, and hence we are dealing here with non-athletic men and women of the same height and the same weight. It is thus reasonable to suppose that the actual body-surface of the different groups must have been very nearly the same, and it is not logical to assume that the larger heat-production noted with the men was due to a disproportion between the body-measurements and the body-surface. We believe that these data show a basal metabolism for men some 5 or 6 per cent. greater than for women of similar height and weight, and that this increase is due to the fact that in all probability the women, particularly in those groups with the greater body-weight, had a much larger proportion of subcutaneous fat than the men, thus indicating a consequent smaller proportion of active protoplasmic tissue."

LETTERS - AND - ART

OUR NEGLECT OF SOUTH-AMERICAN LITERATURE

If LITERATURE follows the flag of trade, our improving relations with South America may result in a better acquaintance with her literary life. Our chilling indifference was illustrated recently when her greatest poet, Ruben Darío, paid a visit to New York, and the public, the press, and even literary and artistic circles took almost no notice. The Hispanic Society and one or two individuals extended their hospitality, but so little was done for the visitor that a New-Yorker gave vent to his indignation in *The Dial* (Chicago). The case to him and to the New York *Evening Post* seems aggravated by the fact that Darío came in a semipublic capacity to strengthen Pan-American literary relations as well as to lecture on international peace. The rebuke is ironically pointed by *The Evening Post* in declaring that such treatment "argues neglect of the literary verdicts even of Europe." This may seem worse to some than bad manners. Because—

> "For years Darío has been honored in his native Nicaragua, in his half-adopted Argentina, in Madrid, where he served as Nicaraguan Minister, and in Paris, where he has long lived. His chief books have been translated into French. The *Athenæum* has reviewed his writings; and in England a translation of some is soon to appear. But North-American indifference to him is but a sample of our ignorance of almost everything in Latin-American literature and art. What does the average American know of the literary history of our southern neighbors? Such scraps as that Alarcón was born in Mexico or that José Martí was a man of letters as well as a Cuban patriot."



SOUTH AMERICA'S GREATEST POET.

North-American indifference to Ruben Darío "is but a sample of our ignorance of almost everything in Latin-American literature and art."

Not merely is the past of Latin-American literature of consequence, we are told, but "its present is alive":

> "Only last year we had Guglielmo Ferrero's overenthusiastic announcement that the great American novel had at last been written—in Brazil. He referred to the 'Canaan' of Aranha, a novel dealing with the interplay of Old-World and New-World forces, the Americanization of Europe and the Europeanization of America. It is true that Europe has every reason to know more of these writers than we. Up to 1824 the undisputed intellectual capital of South America was Madrid, and since that date its rival has been Paris. Darío himself, José María de Heredia, the Cuban-born member of the French Academy, are typical of a considerable class of authors attracted abroad not only for study but for residence. With but a slight debt in science to Germany, South-Americans naturally look for their main ideas and inspiration to Spain and to Italy and France, akin in race and tongue. The currents of travel help maintain the mutual interest. When the Spanish-American writer has time and money, he thinks as instinctively of Europe as until recently young Spanish-Americans thought of European universities. But the interests of our neighbors to the South have been greatly enlarged, and now include the United States more than ever before. Señor Darío has borne witness to the growing esteem for Poe, Longfellow, and Hawthorne in South America; acquaintance with our business enterprise has kindled curiosity as to our general culture; and the increased Latin-American attendance at our universities has been notable. All this it would be profitable to think of reciprocating."

Literary and scientific reciprocity is inevitable, asserts this journal, and it goes on to enumerate instances, perhaps not yet sufficiently fashionable to attract general notice:

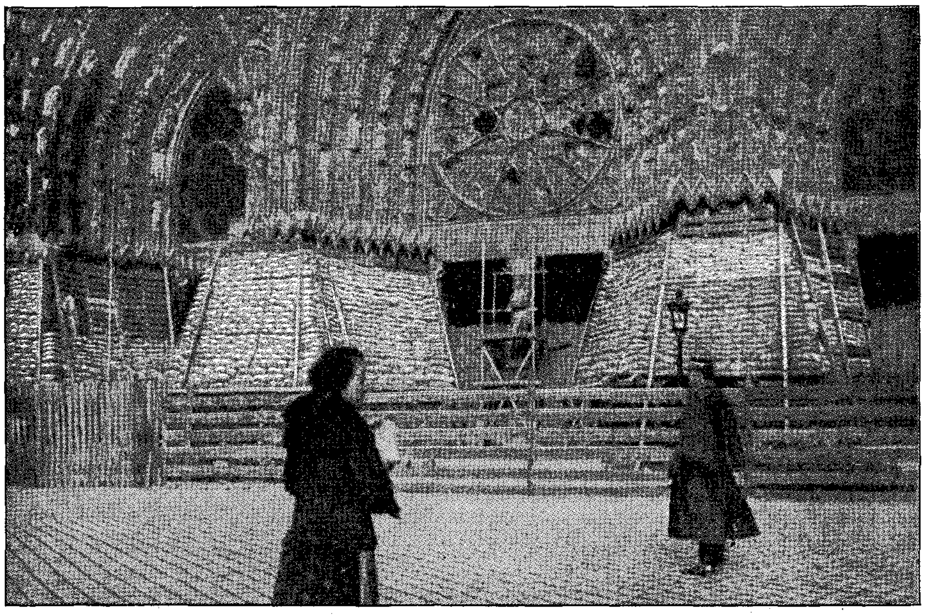
> "The broadening stream of South-American contributions to thought is sure sooner or later to draw attention. The work of the Argentinean, Drago, in international law is known. Educators, economists, and sociologists South America has. On purely abstract grounds it might be wished that contemporary South-American literature could find here a summary review like that given now and then in Berlin's *Literarische Echo*. The Bureau of Education recently reported 278 collegiate institutions teaching courses in Spanish, New York alone having 25; while there was one high school in Brooklyn in which 1,400 boys were studying the language. Their students, primarily concerned with South America, should some day present a field encouraging the distribution of South-American books and periodicals. The interchange of travelers is yearly becoming greater, the number of college courses in the political and economic history of South America is increasing, and there are already one or two vigorous learned societies of a Pan-American character. The movement will make head slowly, and probably will not have real literary enthusiasm for years. But with the day at hand when anything touching in a commercially valuable way upon Latin-American affairs is read with avidity, literary relationships are sure to be established.
>
> "The mere reason of proximity is not the only reason why this is desirable; it is desirable because we can learn something from South-American civilization, and achieve something in cooperation with it. Our indifference to the work of the Latin-Americans rises less from their poverty in original writers than from our ignorance of the special features of their life. No North-American would find much interest in Aranha's tale of Brazilian immigration, or in a study of society on the pampas, or in the Amazon forests. The foundation of common knowledge has been wanting. Yet with the tightening of commercial and political bonds, there must come a better social understanding between the two peoples, and this will pave the way to a juster literary appreciation on both sides."

But the words of *The Evening Post* call forth a disclaimer from Mr. Robert Underwood Johnson, who explains that Mr. Darío's ill health was largely the reason why he was not more fêted during his visit. The American Academy, Mr. Johnson shows, exprest their appreciation of the South-American visitor in a formal address couched in these words:

> "You are an inheritor of a historic civilization to whose stores of literary and artistic power you have added, by your exquisite and distinguished work, a sense of mystery and exaltation from the New World of which you are a native. Familiar with all that is modern in Europe, you have discovered the new spirit of the Older World and have interpreted it for the New. You have, moreover, another achievement which particularly links you to us of the North. While you have given passionate interpretation to Latin life and culture, you have also found in two of our poets, Poe and Whitman, a genuine inspiration which has enriched your art with freer forms of meter and rhythm, thus linking the aspirations of the two race stocks which dominate the Western world. You are thus both an apostle of good-will and a pioneer in the path of international conciliation.
>
> "We are happy in your presence in this country, and wish you a safe return to the land of your adoption."

MR. ARCHER CALMING THE BRITISH

NOTHING has differentiated the present war from all previous ones so much as its argumentative aspect. Fierce as has been the fighting, the conflict might almost be said to have been fiercer in debate, and the wounds inflicted to the spirit may show their scar longer than those borne by the flesh. The collector who essays to gather up all the controversial literature of the war will have need to build greater storehouses. Few can agree as to the causes of the present conflict, and each step of the progress of warfare has been contested with arguments pro and con. In view of the need for unanimity of opinion when peace comes, Mr. William Archer foresees the necessity of careful preparation. He offers as a guiding text for that kind of preparation an aphorism of Napoleon's to this effect—"Disdain hatred; hear both sides, and delay judgment until reason has had time to resume her sway." In the London *Daily News* he passes on this injunction to his fellow countrymen, who are said to display an intense bitterness toward Germany. "For those who have lost, or fear to lose, the lives most precious to them, through this German frenzy," he writes, "it is no doubt difficult to speak or feel calmly as to the authors of their agony. But they should remember that the frenzy is working its own punishment, and, while hating the illusions that poison the German mind, they should disdain to hate the victims of the illusion." The case is probably not a mild one, for Mr. Archer confesses he was awakened to the situation by hearing "an American observer, who had just come from Germany, speak of the intense bitterness of feeling he had noticed in England," tho no report comes of an "organized hate." Then, after saying that the British have heard both sides and found the German military caste guilty of willing the war, he goes on to show that the British eye is not without its mote. For example,



PROTECTING THE REIMS CATHEDRAL.

Tho bombardment is still reported from Reims there is hope, through the precaution shown in the picture, that the delicate statuary on the façade of the venerable Cathedral will escape further destruction.

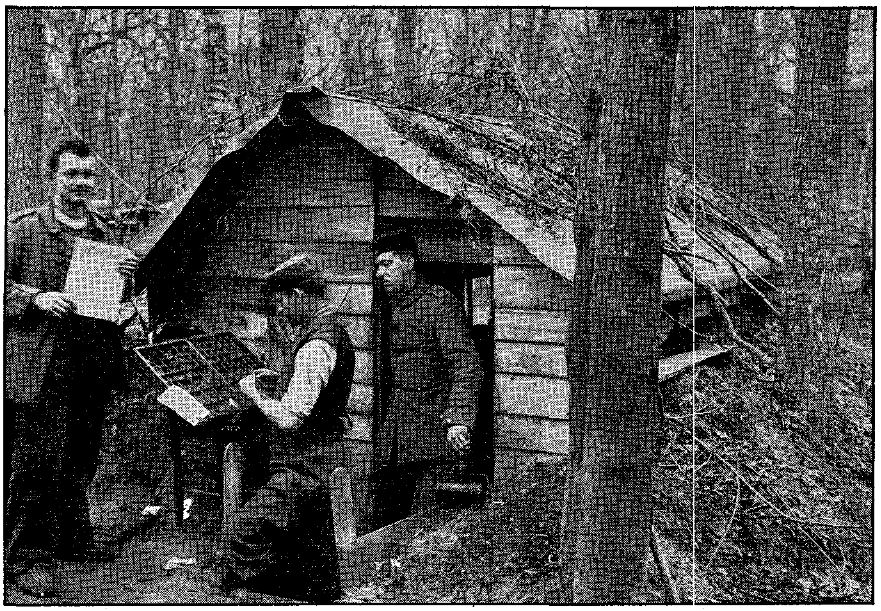
> "When we find our position and motives so profoundly misread as they are in Germany—when, for instance, we find General von Bernhardi complaining of 'British navalism,' and asking America to sympathize with the German effort 'to liberate the world from the English yoke'—we can not but feel that there must be some reason for this strange state of mind, which it behooves us to understand, and, if possible, to obviate. We may be confident in the overwhelming justice of our cause, without therefore maintaining that German fears are absolutely vain or German ambitions wholly exorbitant.
>
> "The third injunction of our aphorist is to 'delay judgment until reason has had time to resume her sway.' A golden maxim indeed, if only it were possible to act upon it. But 'judgment,' at the end of a war, comes in the form of the treaty of peace, and that can not be postponed for ten, fifteen, twenty years, 'until reason has had time to resume her sway.' What, then, are we to do? May we not antedate the revival of reason, and, even while the war is still in progress, try to reenthrone her? I pointed out last week that there was a magnificent opening for an Evangelist with a voice of world-wide resonance; and several gentlemen have written me from the suburbs expressing their willingness to undertake the mission. Alas! I have no power of appointment: the Evangelist must carry his own credentials, must prove his own calling and election in the very spirit and form of his message. But while genius can not be commanded, knowledge, reflection, judgment, can; and there is surely a fine opportunity for a little company of qualified students of world-conditions to think out in advance what reason would dictate at the end of the war, if the world is to be spared an indefinite series of similar calamities."

Mr. Archer is not unaware of the hundreds of articles, essays, and volumes wherein this very thing he recommends is being attempted. But if reason is to produce its effect, he asserts, it has need of focusing:

> "It is not enough that half-a-dozen men should write half-a-dozen essays and bind them in a sheaf. What I want to see (as the drill-sergeant says) is a little conclave of students, each selected for competence in his own department—a historian, an ethnologist, a statistician-economist, a biologist, a psychologist, an expert in armaments. I want to see them assemble, consult, and map out the field of inquiry; then each by himself produce his essay or report; and, finally, all come together again to submit their several papers to mutual criticism, and weld them into a unity, an organon. Such a book, or such a small series of books, might be of incalculable value when the day of settlement arrives.
>
> "The conclave would, of course, have to recognize as a very serious element in their problem not only the Prussians of Central Europe, but the Prussians within our gates: the St. Leo Streitschkes [a pun on St. Loe Strachey, editor of *The Spectator*, London?], who, with the world reeling in madness before their eyes, can write in this strain:
>
> "'Universal peace does not breed worthier men and women. . . . If men are once taught that, come what may, they can eat, drink, and be merry, and go about the world in swinish equanimity, secure that their sty will never be disturbed, they will become the most hateful and demoralized of human beings.'
>
> "The abhorrent cynicism of such an utterance, which leaves to man no alternative between remaining a murderer and becoming a hog would have raised the gorge of Jonathan Swift. The current number of that excellent publication, *The Cambridge Magazine*, contains some pointed remarks on Prussianism of this sort, especially as exemplified in the 'hideous doctrines' of the late Professor Cramb. That devoted disciple of Treitschke is so manifestly infected with the Prussian virus that I do not think his writings can do much harm. Still, it is a wholesome check to self-righteousness when we find a British professor of history defining in these terms the object of our Empire:
>
> "'To give to all men an English mind; to give all who come within its sway the power to look at the past, at the future, from the standpoint of an Englishman.'
>
> "For 'English' read 'German,' and you have an exact definition of that *Kultur* against which we are struggling with weapons of the flesh, and will soon have to fight with every weapon of the spirit."

THE HUNT FOR NEW MAGAZINE MAGIC

THE MAGAZINE WORLD is represented as waiting eagerly for some new idea that, like the old one of "muck-raking," will spell magic and money. Some seem to think it lies with an editor to devise; but one of the race of editors would persuade us that the question is just the other way about. The publisher who launched the muck-raking campaign of a dozen years ago may possibly believe that "he was 'catching' his public," and if we found him we might surprize him "lying awake nights now trying to think of another 'magic' with which to snare another great public." Mr. Robert S. Yard, writing in *The Associated Sunday Magazines*, declares that the past success of this pioneer was "not a success of personal power or of leadership, but of following, sheeplike, another and greater than he; that, far from being a shaper of opinion, he was merely a useful tool in the skilful hands of civilization." Mr. Yard finds this to be a "distinction that lies at the root of the whole future of the magazine." Reviewing the past phase which is now a part of history, Mr. Yard writes:



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A GERMAN NEWSPAPER OFFICE IN THE TRENCHES,

Where the *Hurrah* is printed by Lange, a Cuxhaven newspaper printer. The editor is named Demuth, from a Cuxhaven publishing house. Lange is represented here setting type, Demuth, with the ink-roller, stands beside him, while the printer's devil holds a copy of the paper.

"'Well,' said one of the most celebrated magazine owners the other day, 'muck-raking is over. What next? A few years ago the fellow that raked the deepest got the biggest circulation; but the public will have none of it now. What's the new word? I know it isn't filth, notwithstanding that some tolerably brainy publishers seem to think so. They'll find their mistake presently, if they have not already. But what is the new magic?'

"Scores of times have we heard the magazines denounced for that amazing muck-raking period of a dozen prosperous years.

"'Indecent sensationalists,' shouted some, 'trailing in the mud the name and fame of business enterprise!'

"'Ghouls,' shouted others, 'stirring up stench for personal profit!'

"'Intolerably bad taste,' shuddered others, 'making a horror of a medium that carries the noblest traditions of literature!'

"A prominent evening newspaper once characterized the muck-raking magazine as 'a pigsty of ill fame built in unutterable filth.'

"And yet the public—the big, inquiring, manly American public—read greedily and shouted for more.

"Now, why did magazine publishers 'conspire' to 'expose' certain enterprises that stood for American prosperity? Why did they violently denounce many successful men and publish such appalling charges against many great corporations?

"I have had these questions put to me in just such intemperate phrase by indignant men and women; one of whom, I recall, express the impolite opinion that the entire publishing profession had become mysteriously tainted, and should be suppress by law.

"But the answer, of course, is the simplest in the world.

"Magazine publishers muck-raked because there was a large and rapidly growing and finally a splendidly representative public demand for muck-raking. The people wanted to know, and the time had come for the truth to be told.

"In other words, civilization, finding no mouthpiece ready for the message at hand, developed a new mouthpiece for its delivery. In no sense of the word did the magazine devise this new thing and foist it upon an indignant and disgusted public. Civilization does not work her ends that way. The magazine was merely her instrument. It sprang into an enormous and prosperous expansion in obedience to a necessary and inevitable natural law—the law of supply and demand.

"Magazine writers found a new method by which the literature of exposure was made absorbingly, excitingly interesting. Then the public discovered that what it had been taught to believe was none of its business was very much its personal, individual concern, as citizens and as human beings.

"When the people's sudden demand for enlightenment upon individual and corporate greeds and wrongs began to subside, when, in other words, the people at last knew, magazine circulations here and there began to fall away. Muck-raking lost its interest because, in the years, it had fulfilled its destined purpose. There was nothing new to tell. The public had become a knowing public. It had become wise—and glutted. Education had accomplished itself, and the time had come for action.

"Within a comparatively short time the circulations of several magazines declined dangerously, and a strong tendency to lethargy made itself universally felt. A decline in advertising followed. For a year or more publishers failed to account for this unexpected phenomenon. Muck-raking had been popular so long that it was natural to think of every other possible explanation first. But in time the truth became generally recognized, and muck-raking became a thing of the past.

"'One of those sudden and capricious changes of public taste that have no possible rational explanation,' growled a short-sighted editor one night over a wee *doch-an-doroch*.

"'You are wrong!' replied a Congressman in the party. 'There is nothing capricious, nothing even sudden, about it. The public has had its fill of dinner, and has left the table. That is all.'"

Mr. Yard, besides taking the chief credit from the man who first began to muck-rake, also strips some tags from the great editorial reputations of the past. He thinks a lot of bosh is talked about "great editorial leaders swaying public opinion." He says:

"It has been our habit to hold up the Greeleys of journalism and the Gilders of magazinism as masterful minds shaping to their wills the clay of public thought. But this fatuous notion must go to the refuse-heap of those innumerable other exploded traditions of our childhood. It is not the editor who creates the epoch, but the epoch that creates the editor. Great editors are great followers. That hero-worship, formerly our national habit of thought, which used to paint Greeley and Gilder in god-like perspective, failed to do them justice. The fact is that Greeley and Gilder were big enough even to be humble. It was only when Greeley so utterly lost his clear vision as to seek to exercise political power—a power that his friends mistakenly insisted was his—that he fell. And great was his fall!"

If the right "magic" of the future is to be found, the editor who lights upon it first must be a seer. But he must also be much more:

"He must be unswervingly optimistic about the soundness of humanity and its inevitable and constant progress. He must see his best hopes fail, and still have faith; ignorance triumph, and not be moved; cherished ideals swept away by tides from the muddy depths, and await unshaken the result.

"Above all things he must be an indefatigable student of humanity. With one hand firmly on the past, one hand searchingly upon the present, his eyes bent forward upon the future, eagerly examining, comparing, seeking always the signs, he must follow the trail of human progress with the untiring relentlessness of the bloodhound.

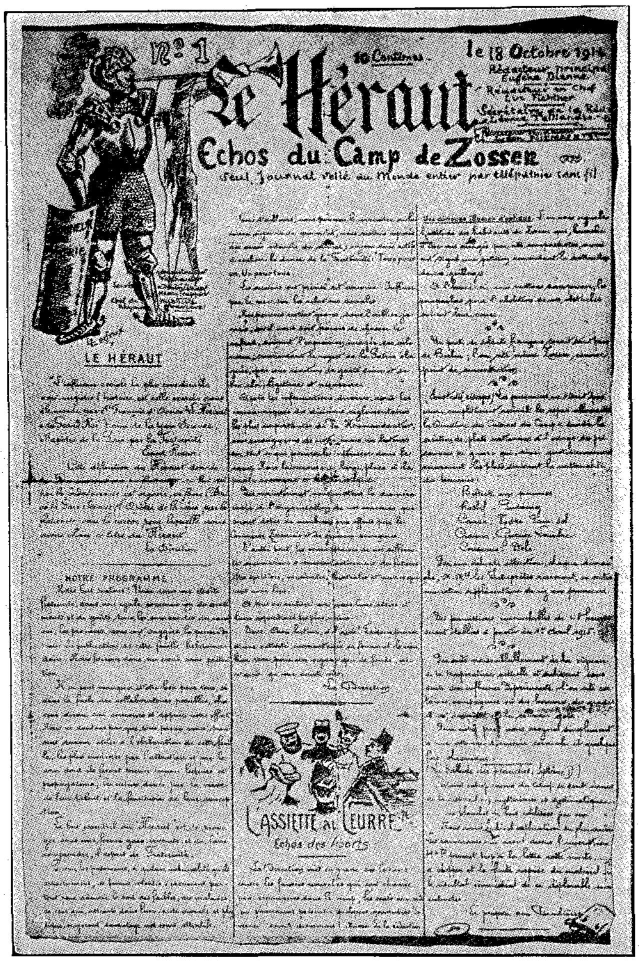
"Nothing in life must be too new, too crude, too lowly, too trivial, to escape his interested observation; for well the years have taught him how significant of great futures may be even the absurdities of the present. It is his special and paramount business, as it is his personal passion, to see, to know, and, finally and all importantly, to interpret."

JOURNALISM IN THE TRENCHES

NEVER since the dawning of the "freedom of the press," perhaps, have the contents of a newspaper been assembled in such a strange place as the trenches. Journalists of an earlier day, we know, wrote in prison or in some secret abode that sometimes proved to be the next step to prison; and we can imagine them writing with a doubtful heart for all their dogged courage. But the astonishing fact about the newspapers made on the firing-line, according to a contributor of the Paris *Gaulois*, is that they are brimming with the best of spirits. Indeed, he discovers in them all the variety of earnestness, wit, and humor most desired by editors producing their publications under normal conditions. The soldier-journalists work in all sorts of weather, with shells hissing through the air instead of the musical accompaniment of the orderly printing-press, and he considers their journalistic efforts another sign of the confident courage of his fighting compatriots. How they manage to get their papers printed he can only conjecture. Evidently, he says, "some modest disciple of Gutenberg" in a town near the trenches comes to their aid. Yet he does note from specimens in his possession that these journals are printed on a hand-press and that the illustrations are added with a second impression. This process before the war, he remarks, was reserved for *éditions de luxe*, and he adds humorously that the soldiers are convinced probably that the best is none too good for them. One journal he mentions is called *The War Cry*, organ of the 103d Brigade, and self-described as "Official, Humorous, Literary, and Intermittent." The last epithet is especially appropriate, we are told, because while the first number is dated January 1, 1915, the second bears the date of January 21. The management, or "direction" of *The War Cry* is "that of the enemy," and the office in "Victory Street," two obvious indications of the hopeful frame of mind of these emergency editors. On the first page in the "official" column appears the order of the day from the general in command, addressing his men, says the *Gaulois* critic, as a father might address his children.

Following this proclamation comes the "Book of Gold," containing the list of promotions and decorations for distinguished service. Once we pass from the "official" column, says the *Gaulois* writer, we find the staff of *The War Cry* giving free rein to their wit in verse and prose. Even the space set apart for advertisements is not exempt, as may be judged from the offer to let "Large apartments, light and well aired, with a fine view of the *Boches*." Again we are informed of "Special candies for the *Boches* as New-Year's gifts. We are receiving wholesale shipments every day and we dispose of them at retail. These candies, which are particularly hard to digest, may be found in all cartridge-belts." Many sallies of the soldier journalists are untranslatable, for the reason that the point proceeds from a play on words, which is effective only in the original. Some of the attempts at fun, moreover, seem even to the writer rather forced, altho he can not but feel charitably inclined because of the impressive fact that men in the trenches should have any jollity at all left in them. Another journal mentioned is *The Cave Man*, carrying the sub-title, "A Newspaper of Troglodytes," and he observes that "these sheets have sprung up in the trenches as if by magic." Of *The Trench Gazette* he says:

"This journal purposes to last, no doubt, because we read under the name the line: 'First Year of the War.' It is the organ whose policy is 'to maintain and spread smiles in France,' and it announces intrepidly that it appears 'regularly several times a day or not at all.' It is published at Crouy in the cave called Victor Hugo Street. The leader in the copy I have is signed by O. N. Zolerne, which is not surprizing inasmuch as the editor-in-chief is Yvon Clouque. This article notes a phenomenon due in the year 1915, as follows: 'The European press—the press of the whole world, in fact—have foretold with us the invasion of strange beings from unknown lands, whose inhabitants defy all that ethnology, geography, and perfumery teach us about the least studied races.' Now, this strange creature is not the primitive man, altho he is drest in leather and the skin of beasts. He strolls in the streets of Crouy wearing 'on his collar and his head-covering symbols taken from our arithmetics, such as 289, 246, 231, 204, 46, 282, 276.' He is not the caveman, but the man from the trenches.


No 1
10 Centimes
le 18 Octobre 1914
Le Héraut
Echos du Camp de Zossen
Seul journal relié au Monde entier par télégraphie sans fil
LE HÉRAUT
NOTRE PROGRAMME
L'ASSIETTE AU BEURRE
Echos des Sports

LE HÉRAUT, A FRENCH SHEET FROM THE FRONT.

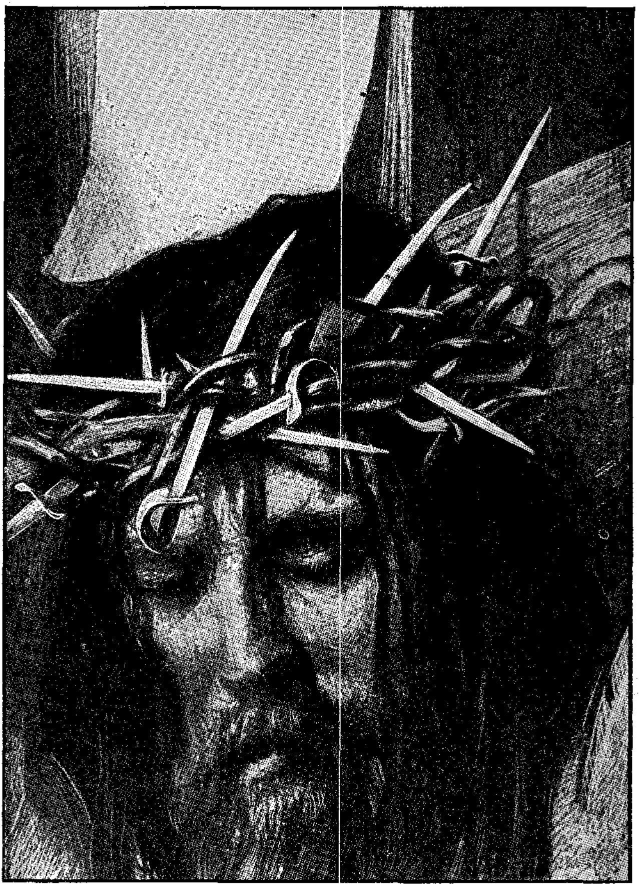
Like Belshazzar's letter there is but one copy of this extant, the whole issue being confiscated. *Le Héraut* was launched by venturesome French prisoners in the German camp at Zossen, near Dresden.

"A like strain of mirth pervades the whole paper, justifying the editorial caution that 'any contributions of a serious nature will be rigorously excluded.' It seems incredible that all these journals should be edited in the trenches, whether it rains, snows, or blows, and that meanwhile shot plows up the ground and bullets whistle through the air. Our men mind them not. They have but one dream—to smile and to laugh. Their ancestors waged war wearing white gloves. They wear the white souls of children—heroic children."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

BELGIUM'S RELIGIOUS LIFE

THE PEOPLE OF BELGIUM have been represented, especially of late, as an intensely Catholic people, and this is true, in the main, with the inevitable differences in detail. The Reformation, that remade Holland and Germany in a religious sense, left Belgium unswerving in its Papal loyalty. The peasant proprietors of Flanders are the most solid Catholics; but the people of the midland and southern counties have felt the influence of French freethought. Still, says a writer in *The Church Times* (London), who speaks "from personal experience," "there are sturdy 'Liberals' in such cities as Antwerp and Ghent, and very fervent Catholics in Liége and Namur." The secular clergy are mostly of peasant origin, and this, as in Ireland, has its advantages and drawbacks. We read:



"AND THE SOLDIERS PLATTED A CROWN OF THORNS AND PUT IT ON HIS HEAD."

—Balfour-Ker in *Collier's*.

> "The peasant priest is apt to be *borné* [narrow]; from his seminary training his outlook is limited; he has the faults of his class, he is often ignorant of many things, he is often parsimonious; tho he is, as a rule, frugal and temperate, the pleasures of the table are not unattractive to him. On the other hand, he understands the lives and sympathizes with the lot of his people as few Anglican priests can do. At his best, he is perhaps the most edifying specimen of a parish priest that can be found; and, needless to say, he 'knows his theology.' In Flemish parishes, after the last mass on Sunday, a priest will spend the rest of the day in superintending the amusements of his parishioners, checking rudeness or horse-play, and generally exercising a gentle and genial influence. Surely there are worse ways of spending the Lord's day. In Belgium the Church enters into the social life of the people in a way that we have almost forgotten, tho happily attempts are being made to revive it. The celebrations of May day and Valentine's day, as some of us remember them, were simply grotesque and unedifying.
>
> "In Belgium, the older and better order prevails. I remember in a village in the Province of Liége, being awakened very early by the sound of singing, and seeing a Rogation procession passing through the fields, stopping to bless the growing crops, here of wheat, there of flax. The parochial processions in honor of the patron saint, St. Roch or St. Hubert, are simple and beautiful. Hardly a house which the host passes but has in the windows candles, flowers, a statue of our Lady, or a crucifix; and the procession passes over a carpet of flowers and fresh leaves. I recall a touching incident in a village (now, unhappily, destroyed) near the German frontier. As the priest, bearing the host, passed through the street, the villagers, almost without exception, knelt by the roadside; one young man, however, with a little child in his arms, stood erect, his head covered. The child removed the cap, and the man, abashed, knelt with the rest. *Ex ore infantum.*"

A defense of the conduct of some of the Belgian refugees in England seems to be considered necessary, and the writer proceeds to excuse their shortcomings thus:

> "Edifying as is the example of the Church in Belgium, we should do wrong if we were to paint it in too favorable colors. Of the many Belgian refugees now in England, by no means all show that devotion to their religion which, from their religious education and advantages, we might expect. They do not all display a desire to hear mass, and their conduct and language are not, perhaps, always what it should be. *Soit.* Because they are Belgian Catholics we must not therefore expect them to be saints or angels! But, leaving aside those who may be absolute unbelievers, the true explanation of what is the reverse of edifying in them is probably this. We are, all but the very best of us, very much the creatures of circumstance; and the Belgians are no exception. They have lived from childhood in a certain religious groove, and their Church is always with them. So, when they are transplanted into a region where their own churches are few and far between, where few speak their language, and where even such Roman clergy as they meet are of an alien race and speech, can we wonder that some of them grow slack and fall away? They are, so to speak, drilled in their religion; and the young soldier, when once off parade, sometimes forgets his parade manners. It is much the same with the Irish. They, like the Belgians, have their religion drilled into them; and, when they come to work in English industrial centers, where they miss the familiar environment and find themselves surrounded by perhaps unbelieving fellow workmen, they are apt to fall away from their faith, and take on nothing in its place. And with us many an Anglican priest working in the Colonies has come across those brought up in the Catholic faith who, for want of the familiar backing of the parish church, have fallen away into some attractive sect or 'ism.' So, altho regrettable, it is hardly surprizing that some of our Belgian allies do not exhibit the fervor in a strange land that many of them would display at home."

The Voltairian spirit that has entered by way of France has manifested itself in certain anticlerical outbursts from time to time. The writer traces this discontent to three causes:

> "It is said that the clergy interfere too much in political matters. There is no doubt that, at election times, the town or village *curé* does his best to secure the return of a good Catholic for his district. Whether this is desirable or not, it must be remembered that the alternative to the existing Catholic régime is either a frigid 'liberalism,' which would make short work of all Christian education, or a fierce and intolerant Socialism, often shading off into a type of Freemasonry of which members of the craft in England can have no conception, but the worst features of which may be found in *Durtal's* terrible confession

in Huysman's story 'En Route.' These being the alternatives, can the Belgian priest be blamed for fighting against them? . . . . .

"Another complaint, and perhaps a more serious one, which is made very loudly at election times is that the Religious Orders, notably the Jesuits, are possest of great wealth and landed property in valuable centers. This is undoubtedly true; but it can not be said that the good religious make a bad use of their money. The Jesuit Fathers educate a large proportion of the upper and middle classes of Belgium. They have a school in every large town; in Liége they have two, while the Collège St. Michel in Brussels is of noble dimensions, and is the home of the Bollandists. While the education given by the Jesuits is often described as conservative and circumscribed, it is sound and thorough, and, above all, Christian. The Jesuits, again, may be said to lead the world in the matter of foreign missions; and, on the Kongo and elsewhere their wealth is expended lavishly."

GOD'S PLAN IN THE WAR

THAT GOD WILLED THE WAR is a view that may be "orthodox," but it does not gain wide-spread statement in these modern days. By many it might perhaps be supposed to have passed entirely from men's minds, but *The Methodist Recorder* (London), the leading organ of that Church in England, gives full and unflinching expression to this view, declaring that "the Bible writers, and the Christian doctrine drawn from them, insist that war is always under the complete control of God's will." It believes God is "punishing England," as the Germans pray, but in the process it rates the Teutons with the heathens who punished Israel. War, we are assured, can come only through God's permission, and "the searching trial of this war has not come upon mankind without God's sovereign ordination." For—

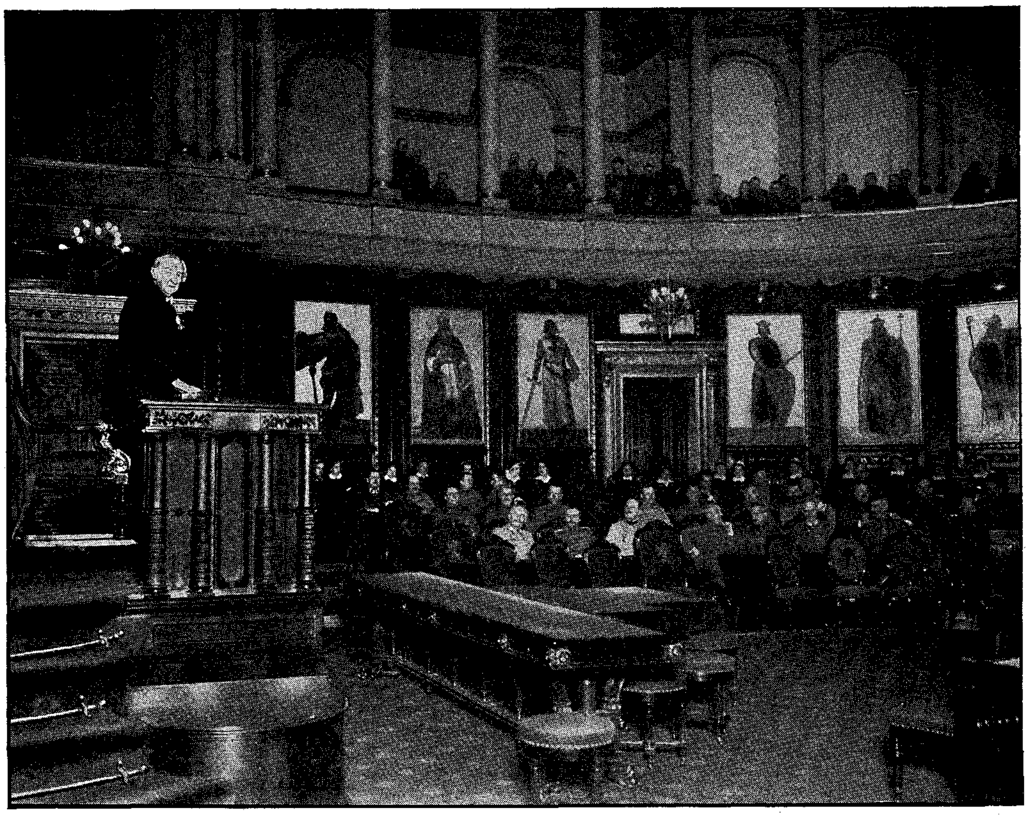
"To suppose, on the other hand, that it has arisen without God's express permission, instigated solely by Satan, is to attribute to the Adversary a liberty of access to the world, and a power of evil over it, which, if true, would place the world under the chaotic government of two contending powers, and would destroy the sovereign providence of the one Lord and the first foundation of religious faith."

Since God might have spared mankind this war, but has chosen to let them suffer it, argues the Methodist journal, "faith insists that he has determined to make it work together with all other things for good." This is the argument:

"Not to prevent that which is preventable is to share some responsibility for it. And since the supreme power and the highest authority are with God, God owes it to himself, and to his people who trust in him, to vindicate his use of the evil which he has not prevented. Those who believe that God is powerful, wise, and good, the Father of Jesus, have the assurance that he would not have accepted the responsibility of permitting this war unless he purposed—as he has the power—to utilize it for the highest good of the race which he has made and redeemed.

"Warlike nations, with their weapons of war, have been used by God for the great ends of his redemptive government. In the allied armies of Egypt and Assyria—the enemies of Ahaz—Isaiah saw the razor hired of God to shave off the manly beard of the nation's dignity, and reduce it to contempt and derision. Later he saw in King Sargon the rod of God's anger and the staff of his indignation. A century afterward Jeremiah called Nebuchadnezzar God's battle-ax and weapons of war. In reply to Habakkuk's remonstrance God taught him the same truth, 'I am raising up the Chaldeans, that bitter and hasty nation.' It is equally true that God has hired Prussian militarism and its engines of destruction to use them for the advancement of his kingdom.

"To advance his kingdom in a world of sin God utilizes war to effect his chastisements. Which of the allied nations, upon whom he has brought the Prussian scourge, does not deserve his chastisements? England, at least, should call to mind her increasing worldliness and luxury, her inordinate love of pleasure and amusement, her diminished respect for the law and authority of God, her neglect of the Christian Church, and the ordinances of religion. Should not God visit her for these things? Jeremiah's plaintive prayer is appropriate to her condition: 'O Lord, correct me, but with [good] judgment, not in thine anger, lest thou bring me to nothing.' But if the sins of England are great, are not those of Germany greater? How, then, is it righteous that God should allow Germany to chastise England? That God should allow the pagan Chaldeans similarly to afflict his own chosen people increased Habakkuk's perplexity and anguish. It was not Chaldea, however, that intended to chastise Judah, as it is not Germany's intention to correct England, but to damage, and, if it might be, to destroy her. It is God that is utilizing the hatred and enmity of Germany for the chastisement of England and the Allies. When God had no more use for his battle-ax, Chaldea, he destroyed it, but his own people, the Jews, continue unto this day."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WHILE BELGIUM'S RULERS STAND GUARD IN THEIR FRAMES,

German officers hold divine service, led by the (retired) Senior Court Preacher Bernhard Rogge, in the Senate Chamber of the Belgian Parliament in Brussels.

God doesn't stop the war, because "his chastisements are not yet finished." To be premature in this act would be to leave some sins unpunished. And—

"To leave sins unpunished would weaken his government of the race. In a Christian household last August, when the prospects of the war were under discussion, the sanguine sons and daughters opined that the Allies should easily overcome the Germans. 'Not too easily, I hope,' said their older, wiser mother, 'for that would do them more harm than good.'

"It would cause them to doubt the righteousness of God's chastisements. God afflicts men chiefly to vindicate his righteousness. The other purposes of punishment are subordinate to this, and flow from it. If the continuance of the war should burn into the conscience of the modern world the mighty truth that God is not unrighteous when he visits men with wrath, it will be worth all the lives and treasure it may cost. These chastisements are not undeserved. God intends them to vindicate to men the authority of the laws which they have violated; to teach them that they can not disobey him with impunity. Otherwise

The pillar'd firmament itself were rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble."

We are not left in entire ignorance of the ends toward which God is working in his providential government of the world, continues this writer. "If there is one truth which is written more plainly than another in the Bible, in history, and in the moral sense of the best men, it is that God's purpose on earth is to produce in men moral and religious character." Therefore,

"With this lamp in their hands men will not fail to find their way through the sad and winding perplexities of this grievous war.

"God will stop the war when he has repaired the wrongs of the world. In a fallen world like this, God can not create perfect moral character in men simply by teaching them to do right, but by inspiring them to right the wrong. But none can right the wrong save by suffering for the wrong. To rid the world of wickedness and wrong costs hardships, battles, wounds, and death. By this time our race has grown very sensitive to such sufferings. Never before have men been in a better position to estimate the cost of the sufferings by which alone they can right the wrong. They may now learn the greatness of the price, fixt by God, which must be paid in order to repair the damage that man's wrongdoing has inflicted on the moral course of the world. The total cost of repairing the world's wrong is so great, indeed, that men alone are unable to meet it. The greater part of this immeasurable cost has been paid by God himself. 'In all their affliction he is afflicted.' God's Son has made their sufferings his own. He has carried their sorrows. And when the war has continued so long that the sufferings it has caused to both men and their God have compensated for the wrongs of the world, God will stop the war."

ENGLAND'S STRUGGLE WITH LIQUOR, RACING, AND GAMBLING

SERIOUS THINKERS in England to-day are exercised in impressing upon their country the immediate necessity of clear heads to meet the impending trials of the next few months. They do not wish to see these heads either muddled by alcohol or distracted by the excitements of horse-racing and the attendant stimulus of gambling. Worse than all, perhaps, is the growing intemperance among women. The earlier temporizing policy of the Government in respect to the question of liquor prohibition leads Dr. Robertson Nicoll to observe in *The British Weekly* (London) that "tinkering with the evil" will have no good result. What is needed, he says, "is a great step that will arouse enthusiasm and attract the eyes of the world." By this he means the prohibition of all traffic in distilled liquors during the war. He thinks all patriots will "for the sake of their country be willing to endure and enforce, with proper consideration for those affected, a measure which will assuredly secure certain great and coveted ends—a measure which we say deliberately will do as much as any for the speedier termination of the conflict." He quotes a Scottish correspondent who expresses the belief that if the country were polled "it would be as unanimously and enthusiastically in favor of the measure as of the prosecution of the war itself." The traffic in spirits is directly charged with "diminishing and lowering the valuable working forces" of the country whose services in the manufacture of munitions are the ultimate consideration in this "war of shells." Dr. Nicoll writes:

"We have less than no fault to find with the men in the field, and no disposition to interfere with the provisions made for them by the authorities. But during their period of waiting they admittedly suffered in not a few cases from alcoholic excess. Foolish friendship was, no doubt, at first the cause of the baneful practise of 'treating.' But the offense now deserves a severer condemnation. We can not so much blame the young men, who are naturally wound up to a high excitement, and who very often have scarcely known what alcohol was. There is, however, an evil, a great and admitted evil, which must more or less interfere with the efficiency of our army, which grieves and wounds parents who have made bitter sacrifices, and which we can practically put an end to if we will. Every generous heart must sympathize with the women whose husbands are at the front. Their hearts are aching. They suffer from a constant anxiety and a burdensome care. They are often left long without tidings of their dear ones. It is only natural that they should easily fall into the temptation to escape into an unreal world, and to get rid of their pangs by the aid of drink. This is not a subject on which we are willing to write. But the testimony of competent witnesses is practically unanimous. In particular, it is found that the Government grant of £5 has often been spent entirely upon drink. We should remember that this bears very hardly upon the men who are fighting in the field. While they are giving their lives to their country, the homes to which they look back longingly are being wasted and ruined. The prohibition of distilled liquors during the war would have a most powerful effect in the abatement of this miserable scandal.

"Nor can we forget the prodigious sacrifice made by Russia in particular, and also by France. Professor Gregory, of Glasgow University, has given an authoritative account of the unexpected national sobriety in Russia. During a long journey across the Russian Empire from the Chinese frontier to the coast of Finland he saw only one intoxicated man, and he was not a Russian. Russia has sacrificed eighty million a year derived from this spirit monopoly, and already this loss of income has been amply repaid by the saving of national wealth and by the remarkable increase in the efficiency of the Russian Army. These are considerations which appeal to the whole nation."

The question of horse-racing is also hotly debated in England to-day, and men like the Duke of Portland, Lord Dunraven, and Mr. Cust strongly advocate the omission of the Derby and Epsom race-meets. Lord Dunraven reminds England of the terrible sufferings of Belgium, and asks if it is right that "we should amuse ourselves as usual, and take no account of the shadow which for them has darkened the sun?" He also voices this possibility, which Dr. Nicoll quotes:

"The Derby may be run while our men are engaged in a sanguinary battle within less than two hours' aeroplane flight. With Ascot in full swing, hospital-trains may be bringing their loads of suffering to Boulogne—three or four hours from Ascot by boat and rail. A wireless message or telegram may spell a military catastrophe at the moment of a racing victory. We must learn to look with the eyes of others, to act as tho Scotland and the northern counties were in the position of Flanders and the north of France. . . . Two such festivals as Epsom and Ascot are out of place under the probabilities and possibilities of the next three months."

The correspondents to newspapers who debate this question, says Dr. Nicoll, "scarcely touch upon what every one knows to be the essence of the matter":

"Footballing and horse-racing are deeply implicated with gambling and betting. Sports where these do not come in are not reluctantly abandoned. The Jockey Club, composed of men of rank and influence, may be able to keep the system from sinking into the lowest depths of vileness. It is questionable whether they can do more.

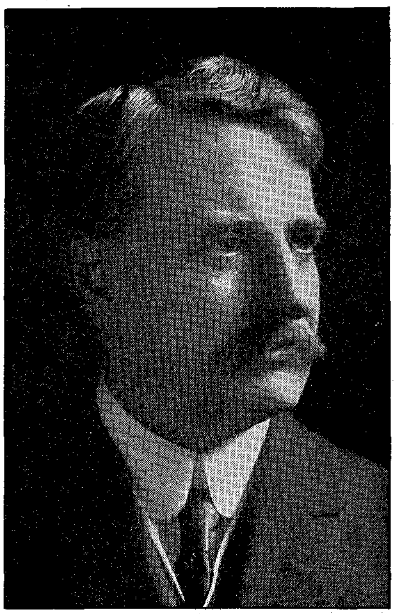
"But in protesting against sport of this kind while the nation is in the death-clutch, we are aware that we have come against a most vigorous and vocal hostility. This is simply a sign that the nation as a whole has not realized the full scope of its duty and the full meaning of its position. The time seems yet far off when, as we love to dream, this bitter strife will come to an end. Let us hear the solemn tones of warning and be loyal—to ourselves."

TERMINATION OF THE DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND

According to previous notice, The Literary Digest Belgium Flour Fund terminates with this issue. Its total, as reported below, much exceeds the $100,000 which at the outset we thought to raise; and we can not adequately express the thanks we feel for such munificent liberality as our subscribers have shown. We are sure that in future years, when the Belgian people have come again into enjoyment of peace and plenty, they will recall with lasting gratitude the food which succored them through contributions to The Literary Digest Flour Fund. They can not fail to be now and always, as King Albert lately exprest it to Mary Roberts Rinehart, "intensely appreciative of what Americans have done for Belgium."

"Americans are both just and humane," the King continued, a note of pathos deepening in his voice, "and their system of distribution is excellent. I do not know what we should have done without the American Relief Committees. They seem to have thought of everything. The food is invaluable—*particularly the flour.* It has saved many from starvation." "But there is still need?" asked his interviewer. "Oh, yes—great need."

If any of our subscribers desire further to assist this continuing need, they will please make remittance direct to The Commission for Relief in Belgium, at 71 Broadway, New York. No additional contributions should be sent to The Literary Digest.



LINDON W. BATES

Vice-Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium. Leading facts in his career.

"Born at Marshfield, Vt., Nov. 19, 1858; educated Chicago High School and Yale University; Asst. Engineer N. P. and Oregon Pacific rys.; built mammoth dredge 'Beta' for U. S. Govt., earning bonus of $86,000 on test of capacity; retained 1896-1902 by Belgian Govt. to prepare reports and projects for improving the port of Antwerp; engaged on enlargement of the Suez Canal; employed by Russian Govt. on the rivers Volga, Dneiper and Bug, in Black Sea ports, etc.; for the Queensland Govt. designed 8 harbors and the regulation of 5 rivers; for the Govt. of S. Australia, several harbors and ports; built large hydraulic dredge for Russian Govt., earning bonus of $75,000 on capacity test; built sea-going dredges for Queensland and Calcutta; in cooperation with other engineers for Govts. of Russia, Germany, Austria, Belgium, etc."

We present herewith a portrait of Mr. Lindon W. Bates, Vice-Chairman of that Commission, whose remarkable abilities and untiring labors as executive head of the organization in the United States have assured its extended successful operations. This Commission affords an illuminating example of the way in which Americans organize for humanitarian service on a vast scale, when the great occasion comes, and of the genius for such effort which is ever found ready at hand. At the Commission's headquarters in this city, these months past, its engineer-in-chief has faithfully labored, eighteen hours out of the twenty-four often, without a dollar's compensation; and his labors deserve larger recognition than can be accorded here.

Mr. Bates is an engineer in very fact, bred to the solution of hard problems, to the direction of difficult enterprises, and to the accomplishment of immense projects which require a clear head and executive gifts of the highest order. Philanthropies, however extended, have not been supposed to demand the superlative skill of trained management. But when it came to feeding millions of people threatened by famine, at the hands of nation-wide charity, focusing through one channel from thousands of local organizations and hundreds of thousands of individual givers, and reaching far into a foreign land, by scores of ships, such management was manifestly imperative. It was found in the person of Lindon W. Bates. His labors have been Herculean. Day and night, for many weeks and months, he has carried on his heart the hunger of a smitten people, and has given himself to their ministry without stint, as the medium of generous-minded Americans whose liberality has demonstrated their humanity.

Contributions to THE DIGEST BELGIUM FLOUR FUND—Received from March 18 to April 7, 1915, inclusive

$500.00—Chas. H. Swift (additional).

$450.00—Belgian Relief Society, Jeanette, Pa.

$200.00 EACH—J. C. Dougherty; David Lyman.

$172.83—Citizens of Clarion and Knox, Pa.

$91.40—Improvement Club, Griggsville, Ill.

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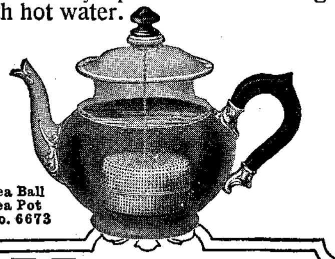
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REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

INDIA'S DESTINY UNDER ENGLISH RULE

Fielding-Hall, H. The Passing of Empire. 8vo, pp. 307. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2.50.

In former times Hindustan was regarded by its English conquerors as a field of exploitation and money-making. The merchants were Englishmen who became nabobs by successful trade and returned home laden with rupees to buy an estate or set up a fashionable house in London. The natives were made into Helots. Even the gentle Heber could write that,

> " Spicy breezes
> Blow soft o'er Ceylon's isle,
> Where every prospect pleases,
> And only man is vile."

The Hindu is not vile; he has a great literature, a great art, and more than one great religion. Moreover, he has profited by the lessons learned from Europe. The Hindu lawyer and journalist, not to speak of the preacher, the jurist, and the statesman, are eminent in their several professions. India is growing, and the point that Mr. Fielding-Hall, judge of the Supreme Court, at Rangoon, makes in this volume is that the growth must be directed by the alien European race that now holds her in its grasp. His book consists of a fearless criticism of India as it is. In the first place, he tells us that there is deep unrest in India (of course he was writing before war in Europe changed all that). The attack upon the life of the Viceroy, he says, was no sporadic or irresponsible outburst, but the outcome of a permanent discontent, of which he says:

"The discontent has not passed, nor will it nor can it pass. It is deep-rooted in the nature of things as they are now. It is not local nor is it confined to one or two native strata of society, nor is it directed against one or two acts of the Government. It is universal in all provinces, in all classes, directed not against this act or that act, but against the Government as a whole."

This writer proceeds to show in what way the British Government in India "now fails." He first of all considers the people as a whole, and his temper on this subject may be judged from the words in which he answers the objections that where so many various castes and religions exist "There is no Indian people." He says: "Religious castes and races are but clothes. Beneath them lies humanity."

The same liberal spirit of sympathy pervades the writer's account of his talk with the peasants of Burma, and his enumeration of the deficiencies of the penal criminal laws. He relates more than one case at law which, as presiding judge, made him think, while it gave him an insight into the gulf that separates the Indian from the English mind.

For a deep and sympathetic knowledge of the Burmese mind in all walks of life this work is valuable—well and simply written and throwing much light on the problem of India. The writer concludes with the following striking sentences:

"To conquer India was great; it is the one great deed whereby we shall live in history; but to make India a daughter, not a subject, to help her grow out of our care till she is strong enough to walk alone—that will be greater still.

"No nation in the world's history has ever done a deed like that.

"To conquer India required great courage, it required ability of the highest, it needed self-denial, self-sacrifice of the individual for the nation. What will the freedom of India need in us? It will need qualities higher even than these are. It will need courage as great as or greater even than that which we have shown before—the courage to leave alone; it will require self-abnegation and self-sacrifice, not for our own nation, but for India, for humanity; it will require a sympathy and understanding such as no nation has ever felt for a foreign people.

"Can we do this?

"I do not know. Can we, with whom representation except of the wire-pullers of the party has ceased to exist, in whose schools of all kinds, and in whose universities there is no education, whose legal system is bad beyond expression, who have under free forms less real freedom than most countries, can we give to India what we have not? I think that we shall have to take the beam out of our own eye first. Are we prepared to do that?

"What will it need in India? It will need courage too, it will need self-restraint not less than that which we shall have to show, the courage to go slowly, to restrain the rising tide within the banks of safety, so to direct it that the flood will fertilize, not destroy.

"But for a real new India to arise, all these things must come to pass. She is now India Irredenta. And to be redeemed, all Indians must offer up as a sacrifice, not their good things, but all those evil things they cling to blindly—their hates and their divisions, their pride in what they should be thoroughly ashamed of, their quarrels and misunderstandings. These were a sacrifice that God would love.

"Will it come to pass? Who knows? We can only do our best—all of us."

RECENT NOVELS

Allen, James Lane. The Sword of Youth. Illustrated. Pp. 261. The Century Company. 1915. $1.25.

Mr. Allen, in this story, returns to the Kentucky atmosphere. He gives us a wholesome and engrossing story of love and duty, with the charm of exquisite diction, depth of feeling, and human sympathy which have always characterized his love-tales of the South—a pleasant change from his recent tales of mysticism and introspection. There are few characters, but the story is vital and has a lesson. The situation is not ordinary and yet not unusual; Mrs. Sumner had given a husband and four sons to her country. Joseph was too young, and so had been left to "take care of mother and the place." Reaching the age of seventeen, Joseph determined to join the army. The avowal of his intentions to his mother angers her beyond reason. Their quarrel drives him to his neighbor-sweetheart, Lucy Morehead. The finest thing in the book is Joseph's struggle with himself—"the war we all wage between what is right within us and what is right without; between one duty and another duty; between what is good and what is elsewhere good." He finally carries out his intention, leaving Lucy to guard the mother who refuses to forgive him. After two years' service he receives a summons from the repentant mother asking him to come to her at any cost. At the risk of his life, and knowing he will be thought a deserter, he goes, but returns immediately to "be shot or pardoned." It is a thrilling scene handled with power. There are many tense and dramatic moments before we see the lovers meeting, "in silence out in the sunlight, under the whole blue sky of their youth and innocence, for there was peace."

Atkinson, Eleanor. Johnny Appleseed. Illustrated. Pp. 341. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $1.35 net.

The author's foreword is a poetic tribute to Jonathan Chapman, orchadist and Puritan nurseryman, whose identity was lost in "Johnny Appleseed," who toiled over a large region with unselfishness and heroic zeal. "Half mystic, half poet," we are told, "his long life of solitary wandering was consecrated to the blossoming of the wilderness." We must give him his meed of love and gratitude for "a beautiful life of self-sacrifice that asked no reward, and that came, in old age, to some end obscure and lonely." Mrs. Atkinson's tale is a mixture of fact and fancy, in which romance and poetry go hand in hand. The reader follows "Johnny" in his migrations, sowing the seeds, watching over young orchards from year to year, always effacing himself in every way. His devotion to little Betty Stacey, which becomes a watchful and protecting care as years go by, savors of tragedy, and yet there is no answer to the question, "Why did he give her to David?" Whatever his motives and impulses, his thought of her and hers is sweet. When, as an old man of bewildered mind, he wanders far, he is watched over by every one who knows Johnny's life and his attempt to bring comfort and pleasure to the Western pioneers. It is a charming tale of an apostle of beauty, peace, and social service.

Conrad, Joseph. Victory. Pp. 462. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.35.

There is never anything conventional or commonplace about Mr. Conrad's stories. His themes are original, his style distinctive, and his technique exceptional. With the finished story comes the feeling that a master mind is behind the scenes, that subtly, psychologically, the book is above the usual novel. The South Sea Islands are chosen for background. That puts us into an entirely new environment, an atmosphere of enchantment. The principals in the romance are Baron Heyst and a girl whom he calls "Lena"—a violinist in a female orchestra, who turned to him for protection when she is besieged by the brutish hotelkeeper Schomberg. Heyst is an enigmatical character who had become enchanted by the Islands and never left them. At first he was a boy whose father had taught him "to look on and make no sound." Then he had an opportunity to help "Morrison" financially and became involved in the "Tropical Belt Coal Company." When Morrison leaves and never returns, Heyst gets the most unjust reputation of having "sucked him dry and thrown him aside." When the girl, "who had been called Alma and Magdalen," threw herself on his mercy, he elopes to Samburan, and there lives the life which ends in "Victory," however you may interpret it.

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Harte, Bret. Stories and Poems and Other Uncollected Writings. Riverside edition. Pp. 432. Compiled by Charles Meeker Kozlay. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.50 net.

Bret Harte's charm is as potent as it is indescribable. Even stories such as these, of which many show immaturity and imperfect technique, are stamped with his original genius and persuasive personality. A condensed but comprehensive sketch is given of Harte's early contributions to the Californian press and literary work done while on the staff of *The Golden Era* and *The Californian.* A large number of these poems and prose writings might have been ultimately lost, had they not been embodied in this edition. The work is of interest, not only for the material it contains, but for its portrayal of the development of the author himself. "My Metamorphosis," Bret Harte's first story and the first in the book, was written in 1860. The sketches that follow provoke, alternately, tears and smiles. "The First Man," "The Gentleman of La Porte," and "Retiring from Business" are particularly clever. The poems are not as good, but even they have a lure hard to describe.

Harrison, Henry Sydnor. Angela's Business. Pp. 375. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.35 net.

Mr. Harrison's latest novel proves the wisdom of "slow and sure" in literary methods, for while we longed for another book by the author of "Queed" and "V. V.'s Eyes," we are convinced that this new one was worth waiting for, and stronger and better for not being hurried. "Angela's Business" illustrates a new phase of life. Mr. Harrison has written with sense of humor and done character-sketching in a subtle and fascinating way. Charles King Garrott was, in his own mind, the coming novelist of the day; but since man must live, he had taken to tutoring as the best way to yield the largest amount of money for the least amount of work. Considering himself the compeer of Ellen Key ("The Lady in Sweden") in his understanding of woman, not as "La Femme," never as "An Allure," but "exclusively as a Question," he kept a copy-book in which he jotted down his impressions about woman's unrest which he intended to make the subject of a great novel. There is a fascinating scene at the Redmantle Club, founded for the purpose of abusing publishers by a woman who "had once had a novel published at a nominal expense of $250," and which had become a forum where "women of both sexes could meet and freely speak out the New Mind."

There he meets the two women who proceed to educate him more than any book of Ellen Key's had ever done. After hearing Miss Hodger clamor for "her Rights," and enduring the disdain of Professor Pollock because he had no remedy "for this white-slave situation," he joins in the social conversations. The whole scene is recounted with a keen sense of humor which only shows up the lack of it at the club. Mary Wing is the real heroine of the book, a "new woman" who thinks of herself only as a human being, unconscious of sex, a woman with a career, supporting her mother, assistant principal of the city high school, and a woman of distinction in educational circles. The book abounds in wit and wisdom subtly exprest. One longs to quote, but it is hard to choose when all is good.

Wells, H. G. Bealby (A Holiday). Pp. 291. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.35.

Can this be Wells? There are no psychological discussions of life's problems, no weighty social questions to be solved, only a story of rollicking fun, an episode in the life of the irresistible Bealby, a healthy youngster who tumbles in and out of perils with equal facility. It is needless to say that it is told with a delicious, bubbling humor, and furnishes engrossing entertainment. Bealby was determined not to be a steward's boy, but his stepfather held other opinions, so the lad began his unwilling task under Mergleson, just when Lady Laxton was having a week-end party at Shonts, which included the Lord Chancellor and Captain Douglas. There are all sorts of ludicrous misunderstandings which must be read about to be enjoyed, but Bealby butts into the Chancellor, and falls into a secret passage from which he escapes, leaving his whereabouts unknown. His wanderings bring him to a caravan and into many harrowing experiences, which leave him a chastened youth.

OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Parsons, Samuel. The Art of Landscape Architecture. 8vo, pp. 347. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50 net.

Mr. Parsons is a man eminent in his profession. His present volume is a complete and learned treatise. Underlying principles are set forth with the assistance of fifty-seven beautiful illustrations. Many citations from eminent authors add interest and animation to various chapters, which deal with such subjects as lawns, plantations, roads and paths, grading, laying out of grounds, and such practical topics as walls and enclosures. The work is of more than literary attractiveness. The author, who is a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects, shows most intimate knowledge of the botanical as well as the ornamental side of his subject. Mr. Parsons is an enthusiast in a department of art which is being sedulously cultivated at the present time in this country.

Dugmore, A. Radclyffe. The Romance of the Beaver. Pp. 218 (profusely illustrated). Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. $2.50.

Since Enos A. Mills wrote "In Beaver World," there has been no volume on these clever little animals as interesting as this by Mr. Dugmore, whose avowed object is "to provide a book free from exaggeration and not too technical, and to call attention to the question of protecting the most interesting animal extant to-day." He adds that the perpetuation of the species "could be carried on with little trouble, and the result would repay the efforts ten-thousandfold." To one unacquainted with the habits and accomplishments of the beaver, the claims made in this volume seem incredible. We can not understand how the beaver, whose brain convolutions would indicate lack of reasoning power, can achieve feats in building that indicate the highest order of intelligence. His choice of a home site, his architectural construction of a home, his building of dams, waterways, and roads, his felling of trees and storing of food—all show marvelous foresight and concentration. The work of the beaver also aids the human race. The author has spared no trouble in getting photographs of the little engineers in the midst of their work.

Now with 7-passenger body and longer wheel-base, $1295

CHANDLER SIX

The Pioneer Light-Weight Six

Chandler dealers are now showing the New Season's seven-passenger Chandler touring car, at the same sensational price announced recently for the five-passenger Chandler, $1295.

Except for the better value given it by its lengthened wheel-base and big seven-passenger body, this is a continuation of the same Chandler model that sold last year with only five-passenger body for $1595. Not a single feature of design or materials has been cheapened to make this price possible.

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Value That Seems Impossible

All of these things—the splendid mechanical construction, the *Marvelous Chandler Motor* of our own design and built in our own factory, the big seven-passenger body, the beauty of design and finish, the economical light weight and the generous equipment seem quite impossible for $1295. But the Chandler has always offered seemingly impossible value for its price. It has brought the highest-grade six-cylinder construction within reach of the average purse, and the *conservative* purse. It has set the pace.

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The Chandler weighs 2985 lbs., completely equipped. Runs 16 miles or more per gallon of gasoline, 700 miles per gallon of oil and 7000 miles per set of tires. Speed 3 to 55 miles per hour on high gear. Climbs every famous "demonstrating hill" in America on high gear.

The high-grade features of Chandler design, construction and equipment include: The exclusive Chandler long-stroke motor—Bosch magneto—Gray & Davis separate unit electric starting and lighting system—Rayfield carburetor—Mayo genuine Mercedes type radiator—cast aluminum motor base extending from frame to frame, giving rigidity to the engine mounting, providing pedestals for magneto, generator and starting motor, doing away with necessity for dirty, rattly drip-pan—three enclosed silent chains for driving motor shafts—silent worm-bevel gear axle—genuine hand-buffed leather upholstery—Firestone demountable rims—Stewart vacuum gasoline feed—Golde patent one-man top with Jiffy curtains—motor-driven horn—Stewart-Warner magnetic speedometer—all usual incidental equipment.

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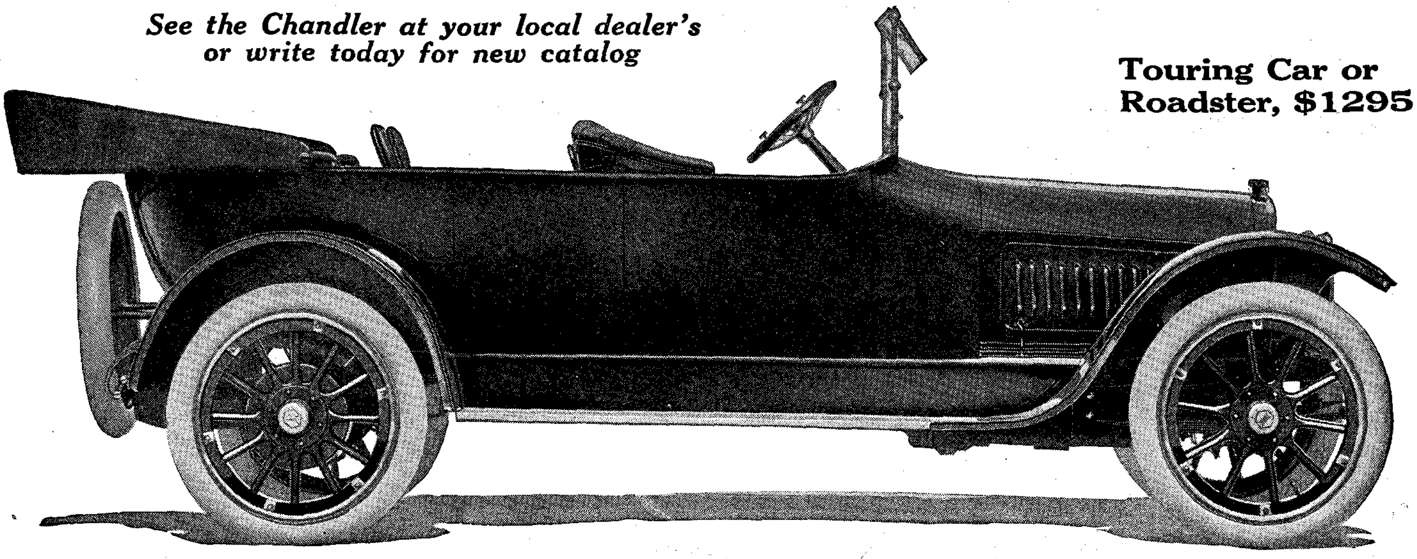

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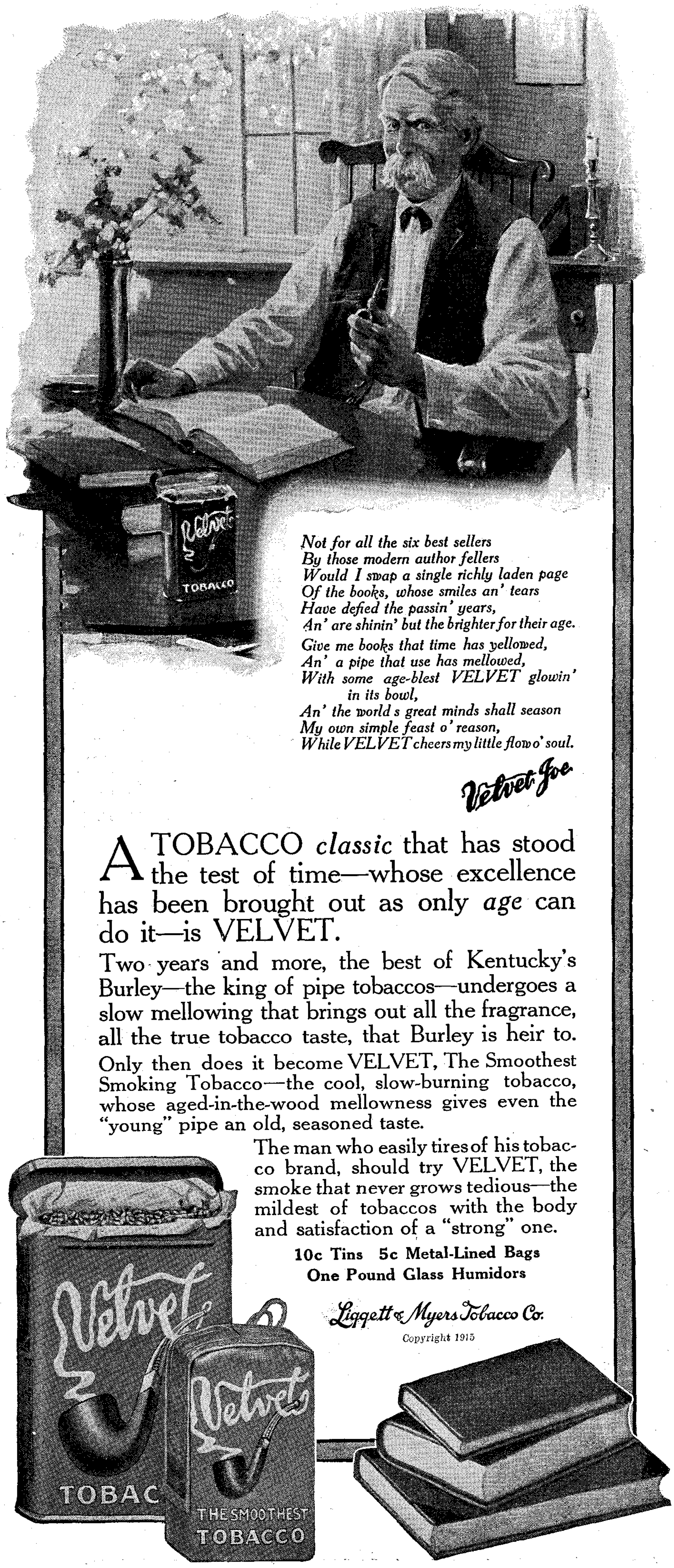

Not for all the six best sellers
By those modern author fellers
Would I swap a single richly laden page
Of the books, whose smiles an' tears
Have defied the passin' years,
An' are shinin' but the brighter for their age.
Give me books that time has yellowed,
An' a pipe that use has mellowed,
With some age-blest VELVET glowin' in its bowl,
An' the world s great minds shall season
My own simple feast o' reason,
While VELVET cheers my little flow o' soul.

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CURRENT POETRY

ONE of the few poets whose work has seemingly been benefited by the war is Mr. George Sylvester Viereck. He can be patriotic without being narrowly and offensively partizan; his war-poems have what most war-poems lack—dignity.

Many Americans will disagree with Mr. Viereck's interpretation of Bismarck's hypothetical attitude toward the present-day conduct of the Empire he welded. Many Americans will disapprove of the spirit of the whole poem. But considered purely as a work of art, it has the virtues of strength, imagination, and sincerity. It appeared in *The Independent* on April 1, the one-hundredth anniversary of Bismarck's birth.

THE IRON CHANCELLOR

By George Sylvester Viereck

Above the grave where Bismarck sleeps
  The ravens screeched with strange alarms.
The Saxon forest in its deeps
  Shook with the distant clash of arms.
The Iron Chancellor stirred. "'Tis war!
  Give me my sword to lay them low
Who touch my work. Unbar the door
  I passed an hundred years ago."

The angel guardian of the tomb
  Spake of the law that binds all clay,
That neither rose nor oak may bloom
  Betwixt the night and judgment-day.
"For no man twice may pass this gate,"
  He said. But Bismarck flashed his eyes:
"Nay, at the trumpet-call of fate,
  Like Barbarossa, I shall rise.
In sight of all God's seraphim
  I'll place this helmet on my brow.
For lo! We Germans fear but Him,
  And He, I know, is with us now."
The dead man stood up in his might,
  The startled angel said no word.
Through endless spheres of day and night,
  God in His Seventh Heaven heard.
And answered thus: "Shall man forget
  My laws? They were not lightly made,
Nor writ for thee to break. And yet
  I love thee. Thou art not afraid.
Bismarck, from now till morrow's sun
  Walk as a wraith amid the strife,
And if thou find thy work undone
  Come back, and I shall give thee—life."
With grim salute the specter strode
  Out of the dark into the dawn.
From Hamburg to the Caspian road
  He saw a wall of iron drawn.
He saw young men go forth to die,
  Singing the martial songs of yore.
Boldly athwart the Flemish sky
  He marked the German airmen soar.
A thousand spears in battle-line
  Had pierced the wayward heart of France,
But still above the German Rhine
  The Walkyrs held their august dance.
He saw the sliding submarine
  Wrest the green trident from the hold
Of her whose craven tradesmen lean
  On yellow men and yellow gold.

In labyrinths of blood and sand
  He watched ten Russian legions drown.
Unseen he shook the doughty hand
  Of Hindenburg near Warsaw town.
The living felt his presence when,
  Paternal, blessing, he drew nigh,
And all the dead and dying men
  Saluted him as he passed by.
But he rode back in silent thought,
  And from his great heart burst a sigh
Of thanks. "The Master Craftsman wrought
  This mighty edifice, not I.
"No hostile hoof shall ever fall
  Upon my country's sacred sod;
Tho seven whirlwinds lash its wall,
  It stands erect, a rock of God.
"I shall return unto my bed,
  Nor ask of life a second lease.
My spirit lives, tho I be dead,

My aching bones may rest in peace."
Up to his chin he drew the shroud,
To wait God's judgment patiently,
While high above a blood-red cloud
Two eagles screamed of victory.

Not only Kentucky, his native State, whose natural splendors he celebrated in splendid words, mourned the recent and untimely death of Madison Cawein. All lovers of what is best in English verse appreciate the work of him who brought to the forests and fields of the United States a vision and an understanding unequaled since Bryant sang of the fringed gentian and the water-fowl. From Madison Cawein's posthumously published book, "The Poet and Nature and the Morning Road" (John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, Kentucky), we take two poems. The first is rich in picturesque description; some of the stanzas glow and throb with the almost tropical heat of summer afternoon in Kentucky. The second poem admirably illustrates Madison Cawein's whimsical fancy. There are few poets left who can imagine so greatly, and state their imaginings so simply.

THE TAVERN OF THE BEES

By Madison Cawein

Here's the tavern of the bees,
Here the butterflies, that swing
Velvet cloaks, and to the breeze
Whisper soft conspiracies,
Pledge their Lord, the Fairy King:
Here the hotspur hornets bring
Fiery word, and drink away
Heat and hurry of the day.

Here the merchant bee, his gold
On his thigh, falls fast asleep,
And the armored beetle bold,
Like an errant-knight of old,
Feasts and tipples pottles-deep:
While the friar crickets keep
Creaking low a drinking-song,
Like an Ave, all day long.

Here the baron bumblebee,
Grumbling in his drowsy cup,
Half forgets his knavery:
Dragon-flies sip swaggeringly,
Cavaliers who stop to sup:
To whose boast come whining up
Gnats, the thieves, that tap the tuns
Of the honeyed musk that runs.

Here the jeweled wasp, that goes
On his swift highwayman way,
Seeks a moment of repose,
Drains his cup of wine-of-rose,
Sheathes his dagger for the day:
And the moth, in downy gray,
Like some lady of the gloom,
Slips into a perfumed room.

When the darkness cometh on,
Round the tavern, golden green,
Fireflies flit with torches wan,
Looking if the guests be gone,
Linkboys of the Fairy Queen:
Lighting her who rides unseen,
To her elfin sweet-pea bower,
Where she rests a scented hour.

THE WHARVES OF SLUMBER

By Madison Cawein

Upon the wharves of Slumber
I watched the Ships of Dreams
Come sailing in through mist and moon,
With glowworm lights and gleams.

Their holds were stuffed with plunder
Of every land and time,
With Ophir gold and gods of Greece,
And scraps of ancient rime.

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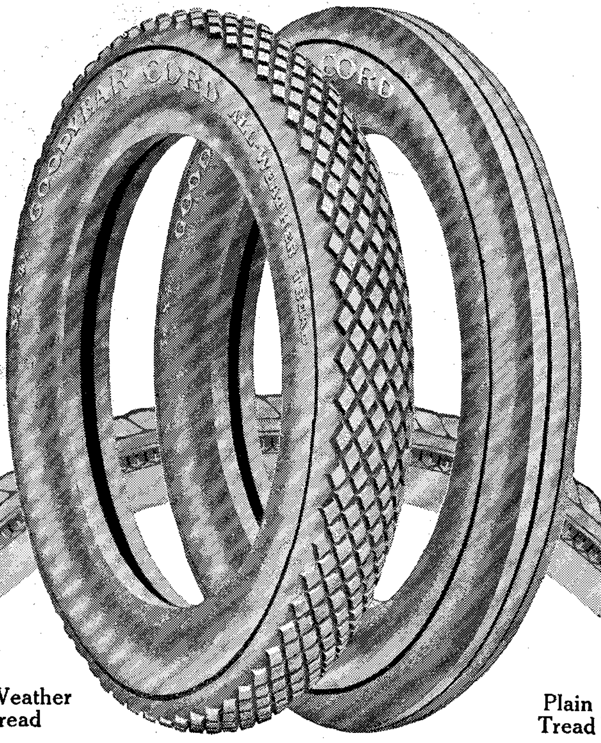

All-Weather Tread

Plain Tread

Five exclusive features:
Great over-capacity
6 to 10 cord layers
126-piano-wire base
All-Weather treads
No-Rim-Cut type

Goodyear Cord Tires

Started 1904—Finished 1915

Now, for the first time, we announce what appears to be the final attainment in Cord Tires.

It has vast over-capacity—
It has 6 to 10 cord layers—
It has the 126-piano-wire base—
It has an anti-slip tread—
It is made in No-Rim-Cut type.

We have built Cord Tires for 11 years now, starting with the English-French type. For 11 years our experts have worked in perfecting them. And all these able men unite in pronouncing our last type the maximum Cord Tire.

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We go further. We build our Cord Tires 30 per cent oversize as compared with the average Cord Tire. That is, it has 30 per cent greater air capacity, and air is what carries the load.

To give Goodyear Cord Tires maximum strength and endurance, we use from 6 to 10 cord layers, according to size. To make them secure, we vulcanize 126 braided piano wires into each tire base. Such a tire cannot be forced off the rim.

We use the No-Rim-Cut type—with the hookless base—to avoid "freezing" into the rim flange. And we equip these tires with our All-Weather tread, tough and double-thick. We consider these sharp-edged grips essential on wet days.

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Essential on Electrics

The Cord Tire is the only type of pneumatic which can be wisely advised for Electrics. The Goodyear Cord Tire adds from 25 to 30 per cent to the mileage per battery charge. It also adds immensely to the riding comfort and to speed. Those advantages are too big to forfeit. Most makers of Electrics supply Goodyear Cord Tires on request.

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Owners of gasoline cars who want the same advantages can get them. We make Goodyear Cord Tires for gasoline cars in sizes 34x4 and up. Some of the leading cars now come equipped with them.

Goodyear Cord Tires will fit nearly all rims used on gasoline cars. If they don't fit the rims on your Electric, any Goodyear dealer will supply right rims free.

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Consult any Goodyear dealer. Or ask any Goodyear branch—in 65 cities—where Goodyear Cord Tires are obtainable.

GOOD YEAR
AKRON, OHIO
Cord Tires
The Maximum Type

THE GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER COMPANY, AKRON, OHIO

(2329)

Pastils of Cretan henbane,
And bales of Yemen silk,
With cassia buds and sandalwood,
And Oman pearls like milk.

And slaves, both men and women,
Most fair to look upon,
Whose chanting made the breeze to blow
That swept the Dream Ships on.

I had the pick and taking
Of every cargo there—
The spice and gold, the gems and slaves,
And myrrh and pearls and vair.

But while I stood debating
What thing to take and choose,
A voice cried, "Lo! the good ship *Dawn*
Draws in across the dews."

And all the Dream Ships vanished,
And left me wide-awake
To think of many, many things
It had been mine to take.

It is unfortunate that the charming lyrics of Mr. Kendall Banning have been published in so undemocratic a manner. In the first place, his "Bypaths of Arcady" (Chicago: Brothers of the Book) costs $10, a prohibitive price. In the second place, its illustrations, which are beautifully reproduced photographs from life, are so ultra-modern in theme and in treatment as to antagonize rather than to attract most readers of poetry. This is particularly to be regretted in view of the fact that Mr. Banning's poems are so simple, delicate, and charming that they deserve a large audience. He is a lyricist through and through; there is scarcely a line in his book that is not "singable." It is interesting to contrast his treatment of the immortal legend of Syrinx and Pan with Elizabeth Browning's version of the same theme. In a poet less musical in his dealings with words, Mr. Banning's annotations would be an affectation.

THE PIPES O' PAN

By Kendall Banning

Io! Io! ye winds that blow
Adown Parnassus' streams!
Waft ho! ye groves that Bion sung,
A breath that woodlands verdure-hung,
From briered meadows incense-flung,
The songs of lotus dreams!

Allegro

In his ferny sanctitudes ere the dawn began,
Once, in idle wanderlure, strayed the shepherd Pan.
Blithe, evasive, through the glades, bound in artless quest,
Syrinx, nymph of Dian's train, through the grasses prest.
She was gladsome as the morn; he of elfin mold;
And she mocked in gleeful scorn the tales of love he told.

Adagio

Mocked and laughed and sped away, soulless sylvan child,
To her naiads of the wood. Pan, unreconciled,
Stretched his longing arms to plead, following in the glen.
Frightened, Syrinx ran away, through the shadows, when
Past the grove a pool she spied where her fellows played,
Seeking shelter at their side, breathless and afraid,
Syrinx called the nymphs to aid and to intercede,
And they changed her maiden's form to a river reed.

Con Amore

As her fervid wooer's hands folded and carest
Her he loved, and closed the reeds quivering to his breast!
As he drew the tender tubes to his lips, and sighed,
Lo! a plaintive melody to his grief replied!
And the heart of Pan was soothed with the music's charms,
So he broke the hollow reeds nestling in his arms;
To a pipe he fashioned them, sighed his love again,
When he sang from every stem the loves of maids and men!
"Now despite your sorceries and your love denied,
This, at least, the gift of song, this is mine!" he cried.
So, in mellow harmonies, on the heaven-kissed
Hills and vales, Arcadian Pan wanders through the mist,
Singing of his love of old on the heights of morn,
Pipes his lays of ancient days—and Syrinx, forest-born!

Scherzando

Io! Io! ye winds that blow!
My heart will e'er enshrine
The dreams and loves of yesterday
And memories of youthhood; they
Are the soul of song alway—
"This, at least, is mine!"

Here are two lovely stanzas, in which the poet seems, like Heine, to make a little song out of a great grief. The first half of the poem brings to mind the conclusion of Thackeray's "Vanity Fair":

THE CURTAIN

By Kendall Banning

The curtain falls, the light goes out,
And silence ends the play;
And Columbine and Harlequin
In dust are laid away;
And Pierrot of the nimble heart,
And frail Pierrette, the star—
So must we laugh and go, my lass,
God's puppets that we are.

Who knows but that their little tricks
Still live, and still amuse?
And Columbine still runs away,
And Pierrot still pursues?
Who knows but that we, too, shall play
Our parts, and reign supreme
Upon the Stage of Silence, lass,
Within the House of Dream?

There is also something of Thackeray in the following poem. Many a poet has chronicled his observation of the immortality of romance, but not many a poet has put his thought into lines at once so graceful and so strong.

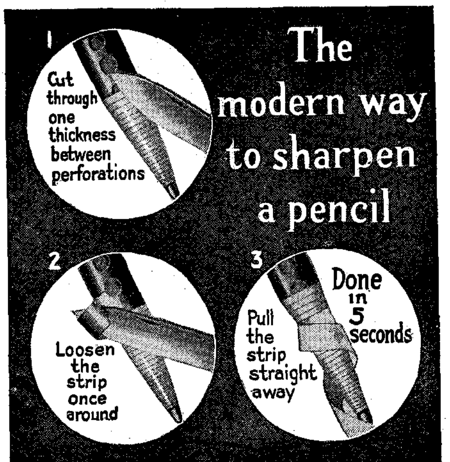
ONCE ON A TIME

By Kendall Banning

Once on a time, once on a time,
Before the Dawn began,
There was a nymph of Dian's train
Who was beloved of Pan;
Once on a time a peasant lad
Who loved a lass at home;
Once on a time a Saxon king
Who loved a queen of Rome.

The world has but one song to sing,
And it is ever new,
The first and last of all the songs
For it is ever true—
A little song, a tender song,
The only song it hath;
"There was a youth of Ascalon
Who loved a girl of Gath."

A thousand thousand years have gone,
And eons still shall pass,
Yet shall the world forever sing
Of him who loved a lass—
An olden song, a golden song,
And sing it unafraid:
"There was a youth, once on a time,
Who dearly loved a maid."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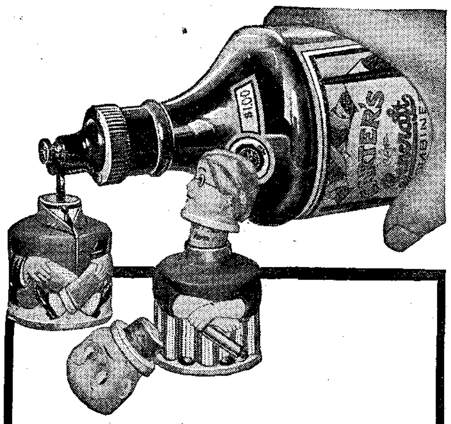

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

A CONGRESSMAN TURNED EDITOR

NOT long ago Victor Murdock, of Wichita, Kansas, "backslid"—to quote one commentator—into Congress. After some years of able service in the country's capital he slid out of Congress again. Making the best of the situation, he at once announced his intention of going back to Wichita, to take his place at the editor's desk on his newspaper, the Wichita *Eagle*. He would, so he confided modestly to the newspapers of the country, create something new in Kansas journalism. What he is doing so far may in part be judged by a glance at two or three of his editorials. For instance, we find him one day defending the local butcher against the attack of an anonymous writer to *The Eagle*, who accused said dealer of raising prices illegitimately. We have an excellent example of a former "red-headed insurgent" defending most ably one of the "vested interests." He remarks:

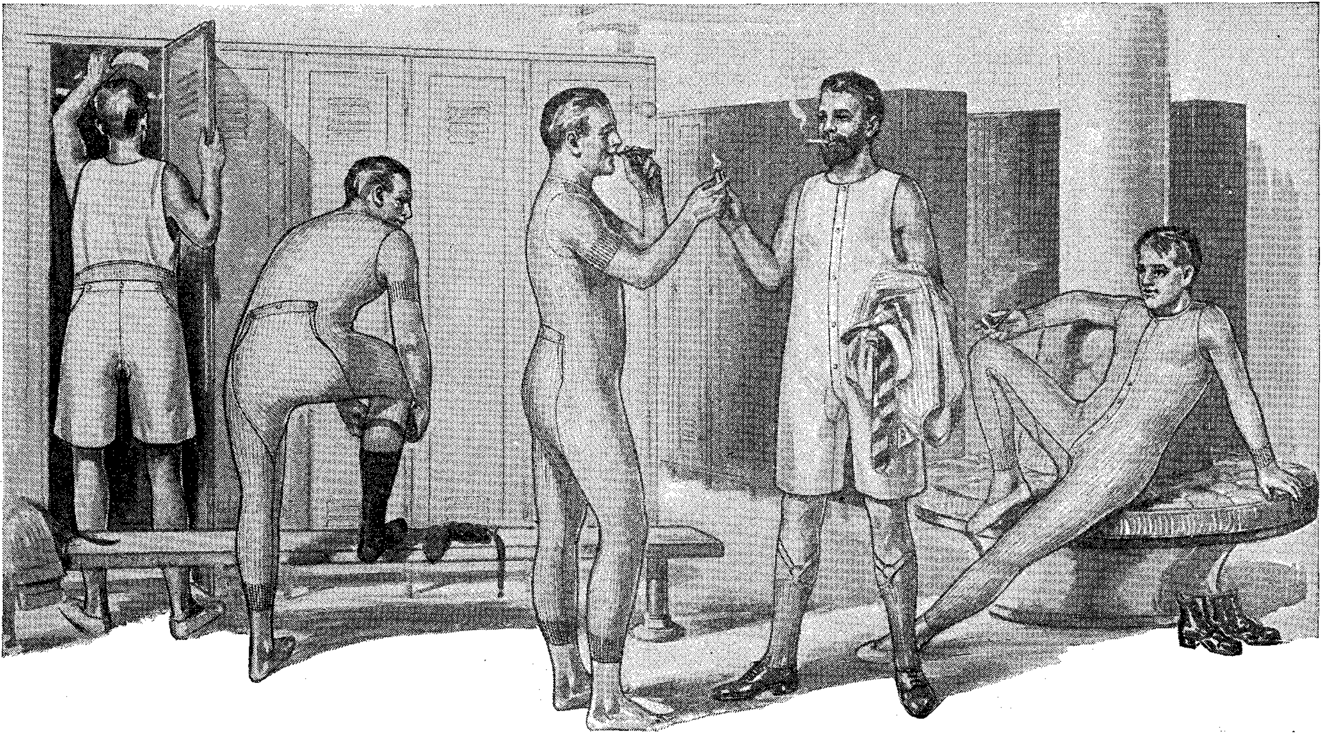
> We have lived in this town a matter of forty years. Every so often some dyspeptic citizen with an eight-cylinder grouch, brought on by stowing too much porterhouse away in his system, starts a roughhouse on the Wichita retail meat markets.
>
> Statistically, he always puts the meat man to sleep in the first round. By taking one steer, cutting him up into steaks, adding a cupful of by-products and a pinch of blood-fertilizer and stirring well, the average statistician can brew a witches' broth that will prove offhand that the meek meat-market man, when he hands out a slab of sirloin, is a greedy-eyed monster in disguise, who fattens on extortion.
>
> The statistics are there—but in the forty years that we have been able to observe economics as exemplified in Wichita we have heard of no one being run down by the meat man's limousine. We do not recollect that the Santa Fé has ever added an extra drawing-room Pullman to carry the meat retailers of Wichita to Atlantic City for the summer vacation. And there is nothing at the courthouse on the assessors' returns to indicate that our friends of the block and the cleaver have gone in wantonly on Oriental rugs, pier glass, and ormulu.
>
> Of course, the meat men are gradually gathering to themselves the wealth of this and other communities. Statistically, it has been evident for years. But anybody slick enough to conceal it the way they do is too slick for *The Eagle* to attack.

Editor Murdock is frankly entertained and amused by his newly resumed task, and does not hesitate to confide to the reader his view of the sorrows and joys of editorial life. Arrived at the office one morning and confronted by a heterogeneous mass of one-cent mail matter, he has not the courage to assail the pile alone. In desperation he reaches out for the hand of the reader and draws him in as ally, thus:

> *The Eagle* recently made mention of the deluge of one-cent mail it receives daily from associations, congresses, societies, and individuals seeking publication. Here is a sample:
>
> Printed circular carrying a poem written by some one in Lamar, Colorado, abusing prohibitionists.
>
> Article debating whether it would be wise to change the rules of auction bridge. From Philadelphia.
>
> Proposition submitting a list of epigrams from Elbert Hubbard.
>
> Circular from a film factory booming its players.
>
> Testimony before the enginemen's and firemen's hearing before an arbitrator in Chicago. Sent out by the railroads, and got up to sock it to the petitioning employees.
>
> Communication from New York which announces savagely that if *The Eagle* doesn't accept a certain serial story which a certain firm is putting out, we will go into speedy bankruptcy.
>
> Photograph of five sad-eyed looking individuals who prove, upon examination, to be members of the new Trade Commission. From Washington.
>
> Booklet from the Frisco railroad boosting the apple industry in Arkansas.
>
> Roar from the railroads about cutting their pay for carrying the mails. From New York.
>
> Four columns of extracts from papers approving a book written by one Conway Whittle Sams, of Norfolk, Virginia. Sams is against woman suffrage and has written a book to ease himself.
>
> Article from the Bankers' Information Service, Washington, D. C., indicating that the State banks will not come into the new Federal Reserve system. Copyrighted. It would be pretty hard to say why.
>
> Howl from the American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C., because Germans are cutting marketable timber in northern France and selling it in Germany. Don't see where the Forestry Association gets in on this.
>
> Bulletin from the United States Geological Survey, telling about rock formations in central Montana. Exciting.
>
> Sheet from the German Information Bureau Service, New York City, telling, among other things, how sick and tired the Paris hotelkeepers are of the whole blamed war.
>
> Proof-sheet of an article from the State Fire Marshal of Kansas, telling how the sum of human joy may be augmented by everybody observing April 16, which he has designated as "Fire-Prevention Day." Let-us-then-be-up-and-doing sort of stuff.
>
> Letter from the National Economic League, Boston, showing a vote among its 1,600 members on what are the paramount issues of the day. World peace is first, of course. Good roads is twentieth. Huh!
>
> Circular from "Woman's National Made in the U. S. A. League," urging people to buy only American-made goods. From Washington, D. C. Sounds exciting? Eh? What! What!

But an editor dare not confide too much in his public. Recently the new editor of *The Eagle* made the terrible mistake of confessing to ignorance. Than this, no greater crime can an editor commit. His error is amended, however, by a generous acknowledgment of guilt. As he retails the incident:

> In an unguarded moment one week ago this morning we said we didn't know what "moron" is. Since then we have received



In the Locker Room at the "GYM"
You will find the Secret of Comfortable Dressing

WHEREVER clean, healthy and particular men get together in the informal activities that make for increased physical fitness, whether in the plunge or at the shower bath of the country club, there is sure to be a basis for comparison of values in men's underwear. Real manly men demand *comfort*, style, fit and quality in their underclothing quite as much as in their outer garments. They realize that "Good dressing begins at the skin" and therefore an ever-increasing percentage of such men are wearing

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Imperial Drop Seat Union Suits are sold by progressive dealers everywhere. If your dealer does not handle them drop us a line and we will supply you direct from our sunlit factory and guarantee satisfaction with every garment.

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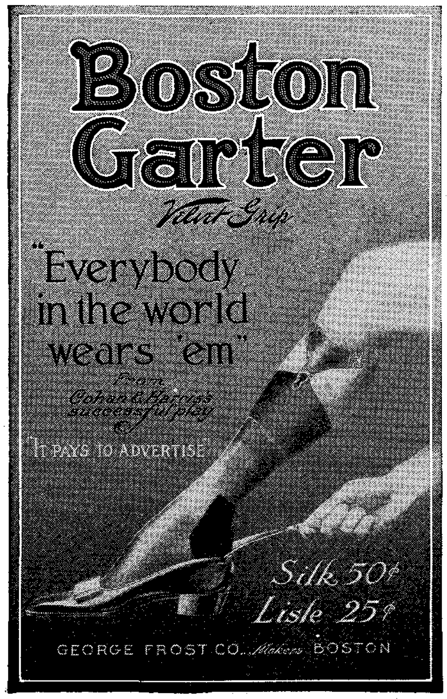

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Always efficient—not a filler—occupies but little space.
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eight telephone-calls, telling us what a moron is; also five letters; and two men have called to let us know about it. What we said was this:

"Came home with a new one in our creel. A moron. Dictionary hasn't got it."

Among the other communications received was one signed unofficially by one of the staff of THE LITERARY DIGEST, New York, as follows:

"*Re* the enclosed clipping from *The Eagle*, you are respectfully referred to Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary, page 1613. It is realized that this is taking a mean advantage, but this is a commercial age."

The dictionary we consulted proves to be an office relic. Noah's. It is priceless. In 1875, Watt Wicks, a reformed cowboy who had become a reporter, bet a tramp printer five dollars that "benefited" was spelled with two t's. When Wicks found that Noah had it with only one t, he added the second t with his pen, and took the printer's money. We have just added "moron."

WITH MR. ATKINS UNDERGROUND

ALMOST simultaneously with the descent of Robert Dunn into the German trenches in Belgium comes word that another correspondent, Frederick Palmer, has succeeded in reaching the opposing trenches, held by British soldiers, and has made his way "farthest front" there. Frederick Palmer, it is perhaps needless to remind the reader, is the only "official" American correspondent at the front. He was designated by Secretary Bryan and approved by the British War Office. In the New York *American* he writes of visiting the British troops in their entrenchments, where they are waiting with what patience they can muster for the "Big Push" that is to come in the spring—"the beginning of the war," in Kitchener's phrase. He speaks of standing on the edge of Ploensteert woods, a bit of hardwood shelter gained by the British troops at bitter cost, and held somewhat precariously:

Two hundred and fifty yards away was a wall of sand-bags. The bare field between the two lines was as lifeless as a desert, and for all one could see the German breastwork was unoccupied by a single human being. But there, as on our side, the sharpshooters were waiting, and the officers were watching through the refracting mirrors of periscopes.

At intervals of the defenses, a man was waiting with a rifle laid in position to plug any moving thing that looked like a "Gerboy."

"If a 'Gerboy' helmet appears, can you put a hole through it?" I asked.

"It looks so; they don't put them up very often, sir," was the answer.

The trenches at this point are three months old, and for that length of time there has been little change in the tactical situation. Until the Big Push comes, life will go on there much as it is pictured by the writer:

At night the German patrols creep out

to see if the British are up to anything new, and the British to see if the Germans are. And sometimes they are killed. Those not on the watch are lounging on beds of straw, under timber roofs. To the rear are many more shelters, where the officers and men are quartered.

One South-African veteran was planting primroses in the earth-roof of his house.

"It's getting primrose-time in England," he said.

Except for the thresh of shells and the bang of guns, the scene is most peaceful. When the Germans turn loose with some thrills of a rapid-fire gun, or begin their shelling, the men take to their shelters till the storm is over. Always in danger from sniping, and likely to be called on at any minute to suffer heavy losses in repelling an attack, they are veterans who cease to think of possibilities.

"If you are killed, why—you are killed!" says Tommy, "and what's the use of worrying about it? The more you worry, the better it pleases the Germans."

From Mons to Ypres, the British regular has learned familiarity with death. Very proud are all the men who have stuck it through from the British landing till now. When I asked one of them about it he said:

"It's just luck—that's all. Maybe I'll get it from a sniper when I go back to the trench to-morrow."

"Ploensteert is our show place," remarked the officer piloting us. "It is one of the few places where you may get into the front trench by day. Wait till you strike a muddy one in the dark and then you will see what trench warfare in the mud is like and what we have endured this winter."

As is intimated, all work in the neighboring trenches must be done at night, and all supplies to these trenches must be carried up from the rear by hand, through the mud. It is exasperating work, but "profanity comes high" and difficulties are taken with a minimum of hard words. As the soldiers themselves put it:

"The 'Gerboys' may hear you and then turn loose. And it may not only cost you your life, but your pal's."

Any one who has been much with the American Army on a campaign has heard the same remark many times, and, spoken in the same language, it had a peculiar appeal.

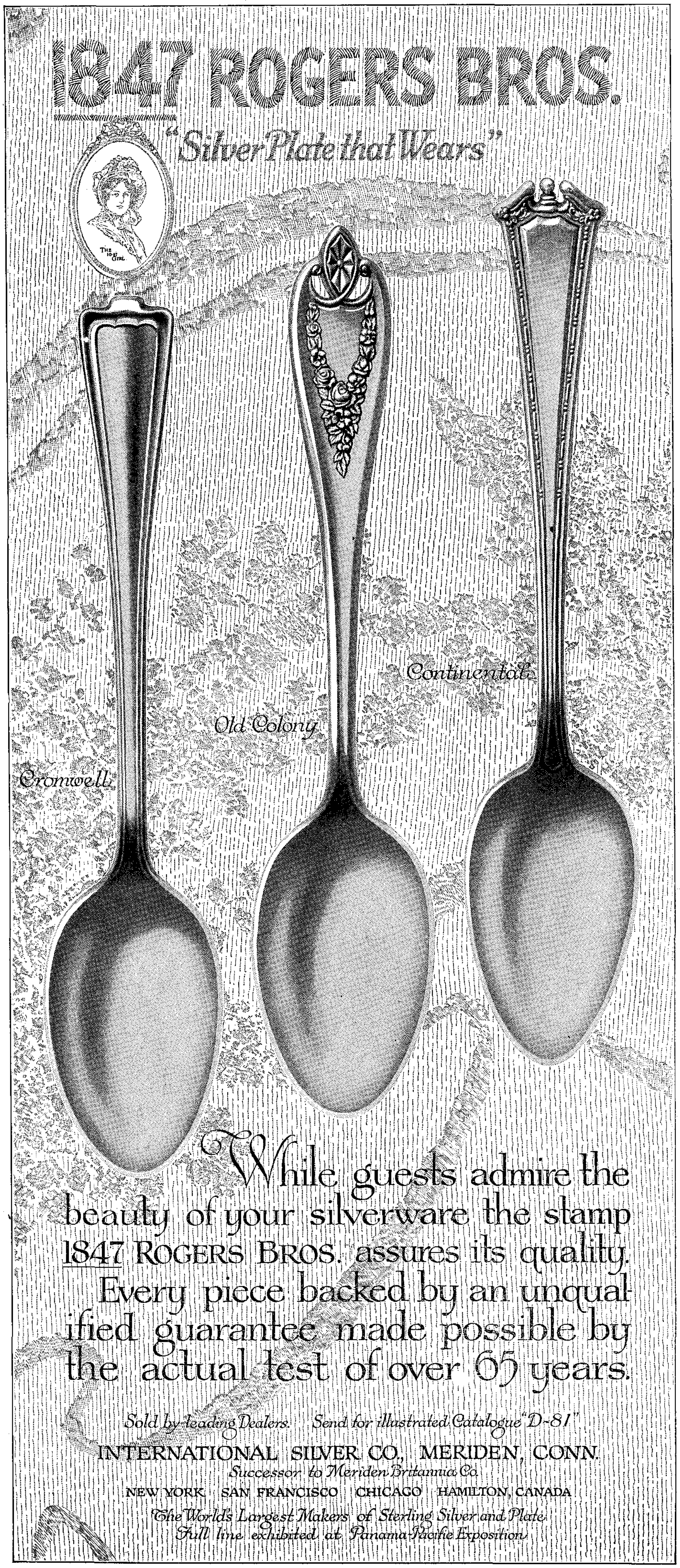
With nightfall, the more perilous entrenchments are visited. All the way along, where with the French or German army there would have been riflemen on firing-duty in the trenches, Mr. Palmer found here rapid-fire guns, rattling as persistently as tho it were broad day. We read:

"They can't be firing at any definite object in the dark?" I suggested.

"Perhaps—and perhaps not," said our pilot. "That gun is laid for the top of their trench. We don't want to hold down our fire too much; we want the Germans to know we are on deck."

"And are we within range of their bullets yet?" I asked.

"Rather—five hundred yards! That's why we don't walk up in the daytime.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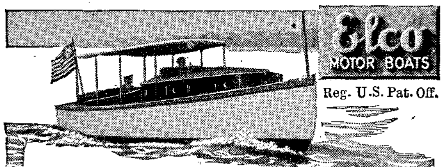

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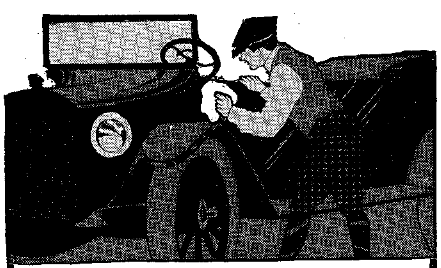

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> The flares you see are going up from the German trenches."
>
> These flares, which were like Fourth of July rockets, shed a glare over the sodden fields and revealed our faces and outlined our figures.
>
> "In that way they watch to see that we are not creeping up for an attack," the officer explained.
>
> Another three hundred yards of plunging in the mud, and we descended into the wet earth behind several tiers of sandbags, and were walking on a board-walk at the bottom of a great ditch. Step off that, and you sank over your ankles.
>
> The commanding officer pulled aside a curtain, and a lieutenant came out of his cellar looking neat enough for parade. Neatness, under any conditions, is a great point with a British officer, and he keeps his men up to it. It is amazing how Private Thomas Atkins, in a sea of mud, keeps clear of it.
>
> "If the men get careless in their appearance and habits," say the officers, "this means carelessness in the trenches—which would be fatal. Thoroughness of detail and industry are of paramount importance in this kind of war."
>
> Behind curtains in the same kind of cellars as those of the officers were soldiers, lying on board floors in their blankets, above the water-line. A subaltern was up for questioning when the commanding officer found one of the pumps was not working. Pumping alone keeps the trenches from being flooded.

We are told that, contrary to general belief, the British soldier enjoys practically the same watchful care and the same systematic measures for his well-being that the German soldier boasts. When the trench-fighters, at least in this portion of the line, are relieved, they find baths and clean clothes and complete rest at the rear, and their rest periods are regular and systematized.

But it is outside the trenches, we learn, and back of the lines, that the most picturesque scenes are to be found. We are given a glimpse or two by the writer:

> If you seek picturesqueness, it may be found on the road where the French flank and the British join, and you see East-Indians, a trotting battery of French artillery, Belgian reservists, and the British, in khaki, at work on the road.
>
> In the doorways of the houses where he is billeted one finds Thomas Atkins trying to "*parlez-vous?*" with the inhabitants, or sees him driving a detractor engine, made in America, or riding out to the front on a bus which once plied in London, or sitting on the front seat of an ambulance, beside the driver when he has only an arm wound—or again poking his head out of the shell-proof to see if there is any chance of the rain stopping in Flanders. His remarks about the weather are perfectly intelligible profanity.
>
> The extreme thoroughness with which it is all done makes a most lasting impression. The fastidiousness of the British about sanitation and treatment of the wounded recalls that same thing in our Army.
>
> There seems to be little unnecessary fighting to gain any minor advantages in the trenches. Everything seems submissive to a purpose, and when the time comes for the Big Push we shall see the deadliest fighting of the war.

SEVEN LAWS FOR CITY FOLK

THE civic Solomons of Brooklyn, or such as are incorporated in the Tenement House Committee, have crystallized their wisdom and the sum of their experience in seven commandments for those who live in cities. That these commandments are in effect a prismatic representation of the Second Great Commandment, taken both literally and figuratively, commends them to every one's earnest attention. If thou lovest thy neighbor as thyself, then these few behests, quoted by the Kansas City *Star*, will be easily obeyed:

> Thou shalt honor thy neighborhood and keep it clean.
>
> Remember thy cleaning-day and keep it wholly.
>
> Thou shalt take care of thy rubbish-heap; else thy neighbor will bear witness against thee.
>
> Thou shalt keep in order thy alley, thy back yard, thy hall, and thy stairway.
>
> Thou shalt not let the wicked fly breed.
>
> Thou shalt not kill thy neighbor by ignoring fire menaces or by poisoning the air with rubbish and garbage.
>
> Thou shalt not keep thy windows closed day and night.

WHAT ROOSEVELT READS

READY-MADE "shelves" of the world's best books are mainly a delusion, claims Theodore Roosevelt, who for his part follows ever the dictates of his tastes and needs. The Colonel confesses that this method of choosing your reading must be employed with common sense enough to avoid stuffing your mind with sugar-plums and meringue; but it is only necessary that you train your mind to enjoy the sustained mental effort of good reading, and then you may safely follow your own tastes in your hunt for mental fodder. However, in his article on "The Books That I Read," in the April *Ladies' Home Journal*, the Colonel confesses to a fondness for an occasional "best-seller," and frankly admits a predilection for those with happy ending. Classic literature may stalk in tragic garb, but—

> There are enough horror and grimness and sordid squalor in real life with which an active man has to grapple; and when I turn to the world of literature—of books considered as books, and not as instruments of my profession—I do not care to study suffering unless for some sufficient purpose. It is only a very exceptional novel which I will read if He does not marry Her; and even in exceptional novels I much prefer this consummation. I am not defending my attitude. I am merely stating it.

Because of his own unsystematized habits of reading, he hesitates to advise any one else how to read, and he finds it quite as difficult to classify his own book interests

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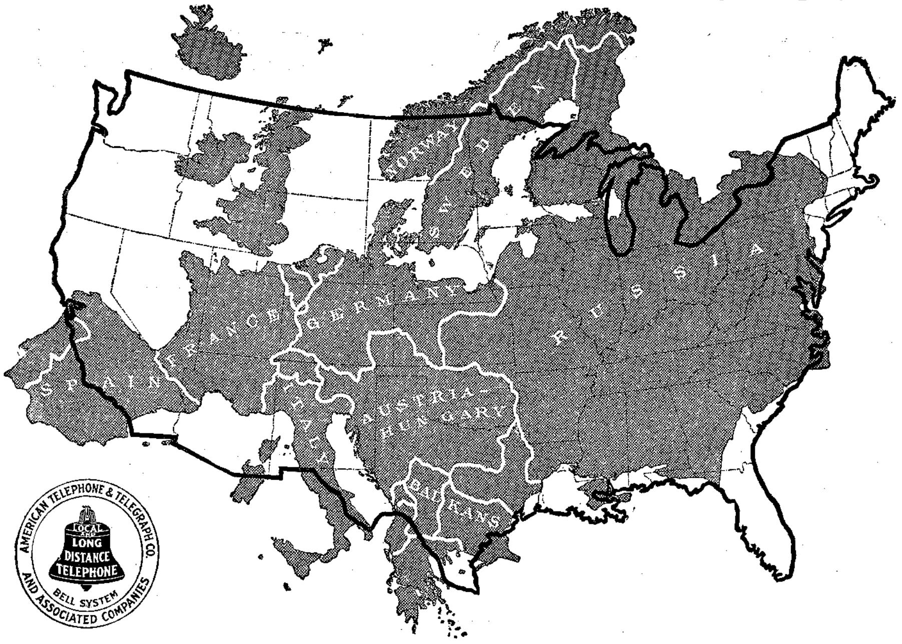

The Agency of a United People

A striking comparison between a homogeneous country and a heterogeneous group of countries is obtained by placing over the map of the United States the map of Europe. These represent the same area—about 3,000,000 square miles—if a few of the remote provinces of Russia are omitted.

Europe has the advantage in population, with more than four times as many people as the United States; in the number of large cities, with two and a half times as many cities of over 100,000 population.

Yet the United States, a comparatively young country, has outstripped Europe in the diffusion of civilization, because of its wonderfully greater means of communication between all parts of its area. The United States not only excels in transportation facilities, but it has nearly three times as many telephones as Europe, or about eleven times as many in relation to population.

By the completion of the Transcontinental Line we now talk from one end of this country to the other, while in Europe the longest conversation is no farther than from New York to Atlanta, and even that depends on the imperfect co-operation of unrelated systems.

Europe, with twenty-five countries and many different languages, serves as an illuminating contrast to the United States, with one language and a homogeneous people, despite the fact that our population has been derived from all parts of the world.

During the last forty years the steadily extending lines of the Bell System have contributed in no small measure to this amalgamating of different races.

The latest achievement—the linking of coast to coast—has given greater force to the national motto, "E Pluribus Unum."

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
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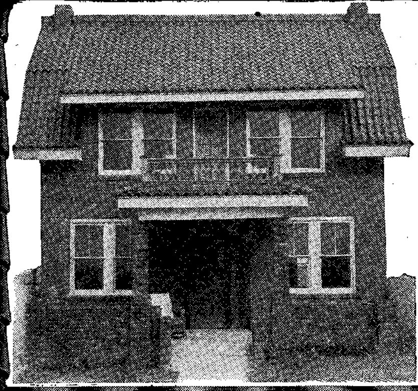
One Policy One System Universal Service



TILE ROOF

on residence of Mr. and Mrs. Porter, of Brookline, Pa., who are both artists and followers of the Arts and Handicrafts. They designed their own residence, prepared their own drawings and literally constructed the entire building themselves with the help only of possibly one experienced roofer.

Our illustrated booklet, "The Roof Beautiful," printed in colors, contains views of many beautiful homes with roofs of Terra Cotta Tiles and is sent free to any prospective builder upon request.

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closely. If there be any one definite reading habit which he can claim, it is that of reading all around any subject in which he is interested. He calls it "reading in streaks," and explains:

> If I get interested in any subject I read different books connected with it, and probably also read books on subjects suggested by it. Having read Carlyle's "Frederick the Great"—with its splendid description of the battles and of the unyielding courage and thrifty resourcefulness of the iron-tempered king, and with its screaming deification of able brutality in the name of morality, and its practise of the suppression and falsification of the truth under the pretense of preaching veracity—I turned to Macaulay's essay on this subject, and found that the historian whom it has been the fashion of the intellectuals to patronize or deride showed a much sounder philosophy and an infinitely greater appreciation of and devotion to truth than was shown by the loquacious apostle of the doctrine of reticence.
>
> Then I took up Waddington's "Guerre de Sept Ans"; then I read all I could about Gustavus Adolphus; and, gradually dropping everything but the military side, I got hold of quaint little old histories of Eugene of Savoy and Turenne. In similar fashion my study of and delight in Mahan sent me further afield, to read queer old volumes about de Ruyter and the daring warrior-merchants of the Hansa, and to study, as well as I could, the feats of Suffren and Tegetthoff. I did not need to study Farragut.
>
> Mahaffy's books started me to reread—in translation, alas!—the post-Athenian Greek authors. After Ferrero I did the same thing as regards the Latin authors, and then industriously read all kinds of modern writers on the same period, finishing with Oman's capital essay on "Seven Roman Statesmen." Gilbert Murray brought me back from Greek history to Greek literature, and thence by a natural suggestion to parts of the Old Testament, to the Nibelungenlied, to the Roland lay and the *chansons de gestes*, to Beowulf, and finally to the great Japanese hero-tale, the story of the Forty-nine Ronins.
>
> Now, I read Burroughs too often to have him suggest anything save himself; but I am exceedingly glad that at last Charles Sheldon has arisen to show what a hunter-naturalist, who adds the ability of the writer to the ability of the trained observer and outdoor adventurer, can do for our last great wilderness, Alaska. From Sheldon I turned to Stewart Edward White, and then began to wander afar, with Herbert Ward's "Voice from the Congo," and Mary Kingsley's writings, and Hudson's "El Ombu," and Cunningham Grahame's sketches of South America. A rereading of "The Federalist" led me to Burke, to Trevelyan's history of Fox and of our own Revolution, to Lecky; and finally, by way of Malthus and Adam Smith and Lord Acton and Bagehot, to my own contemporaries, to Ross and George Alger.

This habit of fixing upon his mind the essentials of the topic in which he is most interested, by reading across the subject several times from different angles, may be applied, the Colonel tells us, quite as readily to *belles-lettres* as to purely informative reading. Here one book will often suggest another, and the "streak" of reading becomes a chain, each link suggested by the preceding one, until finally "one finds that he had unconsciously followed a regular course of reading." We are given some instances of his own experiences in this line:

> Once I traveled steadily from Montaigne through Addison, Swift, Steele, Lamb, Irving, and Lowell to Crothers and Kenneth Grahame; and if it be objected that some of these could not have suggested the others, I can only answer that they did suggest them.
>
> I suppose that every one passes through periods during which he reads no poetry; and some people, of whom I am one, also pass through periods during which they voraciously devour poets of widely different kinds. Now it will be Horace and Pope; now Schiller, Scott, Longfellow, Körner; now Bret Harte or Kipling; now Shelley or Herrick or Tennyson; now Poe and Coleridge; and again Emerson or Browning or Whitman. Sometimes one wishes to read for the sake of contrast. To me, Owen Wister is the writer I wish when I am hungry with the memories of lonely mountains, of vast, sunny plains, with seas of wind-rippled grass, of springing wild creatures, and lithe, sun-tanned men who ride with utter ease on ungroomed, half-broken horses. But when I lived much in cow-camps I often carried a volume of Swinburne, as a kind of antiseptic to alkali dust, tepid muddy water, frying-pan bread, sow-belly bacon, and the too-infrequent washing of sweat-drenched clothing.

One question Colonel Roosevelt dodges completely. That is, any attempt to define for other readers—

> The line between (1) not knowing anything about current books and (2) swamping one's soul in the sea of vapidity which overwhelms him who reads only "the last new books." To me the heading employed by some reviewers when they speak of "Books of the Week" comprehensively damns both the books themselves and the reviewer who is willing to notice them. I would much rather see the heading "Books of the Year Before Last." A book of the year before last which is still worth noticing would probably be worth reading; but one only entitled to be called a book of the week had better be tossed into the waste-basket at once. Still, there are plenty of new books which are not of permanent value, but which, nevertheless, are worth more or less careful reading; partly because it is well to know something of what especially interests the mass of our fellows, and partly because these books, altho of ephemeral worth, may really set forth something genuine in a fashion which for the moment stirs the hearts of all of us.

You may also use books as antidotes and stimulants, says the Colonel. If you are discouraged at this country's attitude on preparedness, for example, read the literature of 1800–1815, and see that "our great-grandfathers were no less foolish than we." Also—

> If any Executive grows exasperated over the shortcomings of the legislative body with which he deals, let him study Macaulay's account of the way William was treated by his parliaments as soon as the

PRINCE ALBERT
the national joy smoke

Copyright 1915 by R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

This is Charles Blow, of Dundee, Ill., who tips the age scales at 94 years. Mr. Blow is to-day, and always has been, a man who smoked his pipe liberally—and enjoyed it mightily. Mr. Blow qualifies for the Prince Albert "old-time jimmy-pipers club" and has just been elected to full-fledged membership. We would like to hear from other old-time smokers.

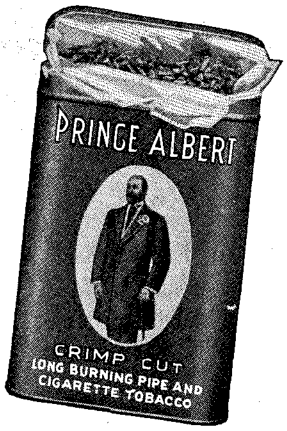
hands you this little line of talk:

You get in an awful hurry to smoke some pipe, or roll a makin's cigarette. For, right around the corner, there's a tidy red tin of Prince Albert waiting on *your* howdydo that'll make you wish you could kick back the birthday clock and begin firing up all over again!

For nine men out of ten like the listen of a pipe and some time in their lives have hit one up—and, maybe, been tongue-scorched. *But it's different since P. A. blew in!* Because, no matter how pipe-shy any man is, no matter how tender his tongue, *he can* smoke a pipe, and *he will* smoke a pipe if he smokes Prince Albert tobacco!

Why, firing up some P. A. is like having breakfast handed to you in bed of a Sunday a. m.! You just jam that joy'us jimmy pipe with load after load. And it is a fact that the first few pulls *prove* P. A. can't bite your tongue or parch your throat. That's because it is made by a patented process owned exclusively by the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. *No other tobacco can be like Prince Albert.* So, when the "just as good as P. A.'s" start chorus work, let 'em rave! *You know!*

Allow this to percolate into your system: Smoking Prince Albert is pretty much like drawing down *yours* about 4.15 p. m. on pay day. Yes, sir; gets to be such a right cheerful habit you kind of hate to miss fire!


PRINCE ALBERT
CRIMP CUT
LONG BURNING PIPE AND CIGARETTE TOBACCO

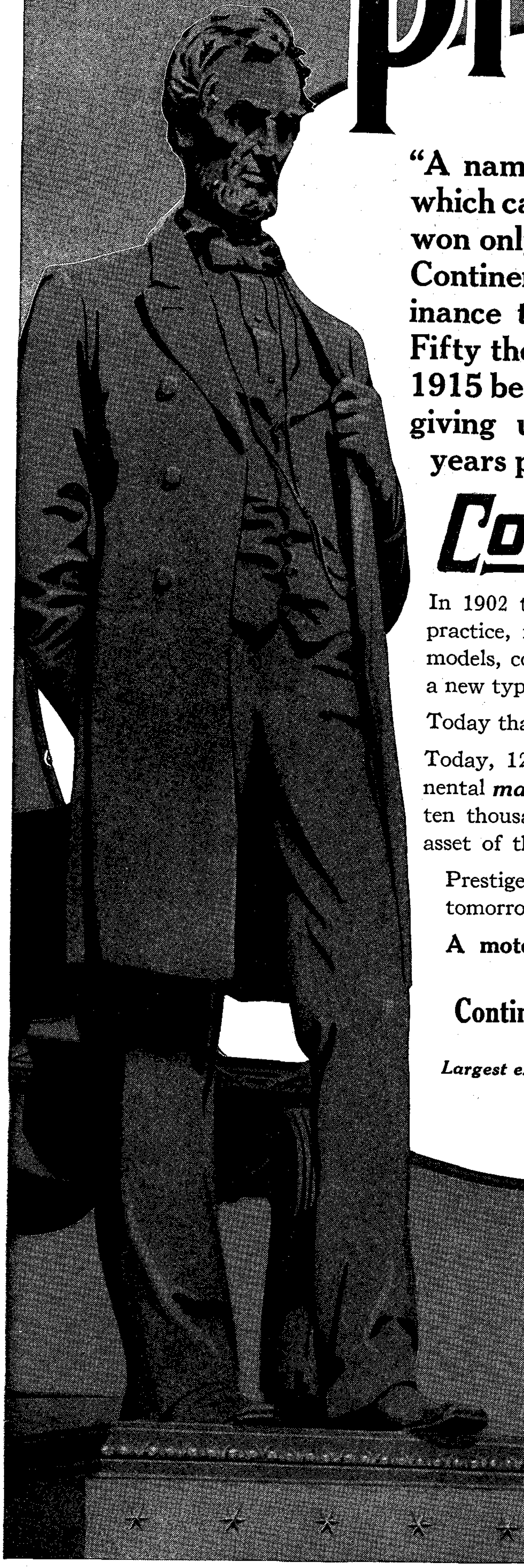
With this short hunch we'll close:

P. A. in the tidy red tin is mighty happy smokings to cut your pipe teeth on, but listen: You *graduate* to that bully crystal-glass pound humidor with the sponge-moistener top! Say, you'll hear the sweet music of the honey birds in far-off gardens surest thing you know!

Prince Albert is sold in every neck of the woods you run into. Just say, "P. A. for mine." In the toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors; crystal-glass pound humidors.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY
Winston-Salem, N. C.

Continental World-Wide Prestige



"A name is one of the few things which cannot be bought." Prestige is won only by long achievement. Continental motors owe their predominance to the searching test of time. Fifty thousand Continentals are specified for 1915 because thrice fifty thousand have been giving unprecedented service during twelve years past.

Continental Motors

In 1902 the earliest Continental models were designed. European practice, for the first time, was brought into domestic use. These models, combining the merits of two schools of engineering, created a new type.

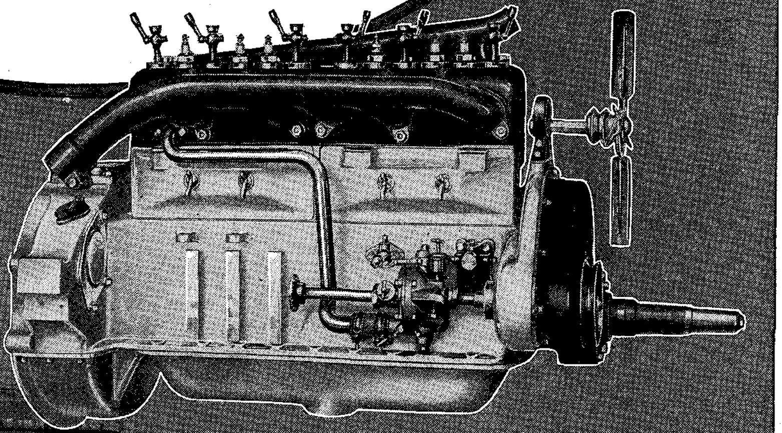
Today that type is dominant in American manufacture.

Today, 128 builders of pleasure cars and trucks rely on Continental ***manufacturing*** prestige with absolute assurance. Over ten thousand dealers find Continental ***sales*** prestige the prime asset of their establishments.

Prestige—it is an enduring title, not here today and gone tomorrow. Prestige, not price, sells Continental Motors.

A motor with prestige is a certainty. Insist on a Continental.

Continental Motor Manufacturing Co.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Largest exclusive motor builders in the world.
Factories: Detroit, Muskegon



latter found that, thanks to his efforts, they were no longer in immediate danger from foreign foes; it is illuminating. If any man feels too gloomy about the degeneracy of our people from the standards of their forefathers, let him read "Martin Chuzzlewit"; it will be consoling.

A STRANGER IN EMPORIA

SEVERAL railroad experts in this country reported recently that, while it was possible to make people look and listen with the well-known "Stop! Look! Listen!" signs at grade crossings, it was practically impossible to make them stop. We are a progressive, bustling, hustling, careless nation, it is true; and yet there are still a few places to be found between the Atlantic and the Pacific where the quality of leisure is appreciated. There are still places where there is time to stop, to observe, to inquire, to sympathize, and to understand. One of them is disclosed in a recent leading editorial in the Emporia *Gazette*, written, it may well be supposed, by Editor William Allen White himself:

> An Italian youth in Emporia repairs shoes for a living. His name is C. Morra. His shop is at the old Edwards stand on West Sixth Avenue. He is at his bench from dawn till dark—always busy. C. Morra loses no time. After supper he studies Latin until midnight. In the morning his pegging begins again.
>
> Such is Morra's daily grind. Still there is hope for Morra. The grind is of his own choosing, and even if it were not, his jovial, optimistic disposition would save him. The shoe-mender has discovered that there is nothing like Italian grand opera for despondency. Therefore he sings as he works, not to drive away gloom, but to keep it at a respectful distance. "Il Trovatore" is as essential to Morra as "Alexander's Ragtime Band" is to the average high-school girl. The familiar airs of this opera or of "Traviata" are heard almost any time of day, accompanying the regular pound of his hammer—that is, providing one stops to listen, and keeps out of sight of the worker.

It was only natural that so valued a citizen as this should not long remain inconspicuous. The kindly curiosity of the town's leading journalist, which embraces all living things within sight and hearing, was soon aroused. In a modestly impersonal manner the editor describes his visit to Signor Morra:

> One day, as usual, the singing stopt when the door was opened. Tho somewhat dismayed, the customer advanced to complete his errand. Shoestrings were wanted. The customer's eyes took a hasty survey of the room's interior as his wants were being supplied. They finally rested upon a pile of LITERARY DIGESTS. The customer mechanically paid for the strings, but still lingered hesitatingly.
>
> "Do you read THE LITERARY DIGEST?" he finally asked.
>
> "Sure, I read it," answered the shoemaker. "It gives me ideas of many writers on many subjects. I like to read about the war. It makes me laugh, because each side blames the other for the big fight."
>
> "I've been here a month," continued the shoemaker in answer to further questions of the customer. "I came here from Lawrence. I came from Italy in 1907. I have been through the public schools since I came to this country. I study Latin every night now. You see I wish to perfect my own language as well as English. I take the work by correspondence from Kansas University. What do I do for amusement? Besides studying, I entertain myself by singing. We Italians are a music-loving people. We grow up with the operas. I never attend these moving-picture shows. They are too cheap. I would rather spend a dollar and hear an opera."
>
> The shoe-mender's talk drifted from topic to topic, and came to a close only after he had exhausted every polite subject, unless perhaps religion be excepted. The customer was on the point of broaching that subject when, to his surprize, the little shoe-man voluntarily began an attack upon the Church that was about as ingenuous as that made upon the movies the moment before.
>
> "I am neither Catholic nor Protestant," he exclaimed. "I go to no church. I do read the Bible, tho. I believe in God as the Master."
>
> The customer might have heard more, but he rose to go. He closed the shop door behind him, and stood for a moment waiting to hear again the airs from "Traviata." But as the pegging was unaccompanied, he went his way.

BOREDOM IN GERMAN TRENCHES

ENNUI is not the word, but *Langeweile*, for it is from the German side of the line that this story of world-weariness and boredom comes, describing one of the horrors of modern warfare. All war and no play makes Hans a dull fellow; his employment in the entrenchments for the most part is not half as exciting as that of a street-car conductor at home; no wonder he and his fellows, as Herbert Corey asserts in the New York *Globe*, are dreadfully bored. He explains:

> They're bored in the trenches—frightfully bored. Between times they are frozen and drenched and stabbed by rheumatism and sometimes starved and often shot at. But mostly they are bored. They have nothing to do—nothing at all. They just sit in a hole in the ground and talk. By and by the man in the middle has heard all the man on the left and the man on the right can tell him. Then they just sit. A stranger is a godsend to them.
>
> "How do you like it?" a soldier asked an American officer at the front the other day. The soldier used perfect English. The officer stared.
>
> "Where d' you come from?" was his counter-question.
>
> That's the formula. At least, that's the formula when the stranger is a foreigner. The foreigner naturally wants to know how the other fellow learned to talk United States. In this instance, the private proved to be a steel—well, perhaps not king, but certainly one of a ducal family of pig iron. He spent about half his time in the United States, he said. On one of his recent visits to New York he was a dinner guest at

The pen with the "Crescent-Filler"

The "Crescent-Filler" is all on the *outside* of the pen except the flat presser-bar. No concealed springs or hinges. No hidden mechanism—no possibilities of any internal trouble. Positive in action.

Conklin's Self-Filling Fountain Pen
NON-LEAKABLE

Before buying *any* fountain pen, insist on seeing the inside of them all—see for yourself the Conklin's simplicity in comparison with all the others.

Sold by Stationers, Jewelers, Druggists, on 30 days' trial. $2.50, $3, $4, $5 and up. Write for catalog.

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Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.
NEW YORK CHICAGO
BOSTON DENVER
SAN FRANCISCO

It fills itself *full* in four seconds.

Krementz Collar Buttons

One-piece Construction Guaranteed Not To Break

Will Not Tarnish or Stain the Neck

14k Rolled Gold 25c; 10k Solid Gold $1.00; 14k Solid Gold $1.50 at your dealer's. Write for Booklet 25
KREMENTZ & COMPANY NEWARK, N. J.

Ingram's Milkweed Cream

There Is Beauty In Every Jar

Preserves Good Complexions, Improves Bad Complexions

Send us 6c in stamps, to cover cost of mailing and packing, and get free sample of the above, also Ingram's Velveola Souveraine Face Powder and Rouge in novel purse packets, and also Zodenta Tooth Powder and Perfume.
FREDERICK F. INGRAM CO.
Established 1885
Windsor, Can.
77 Tenth St. Detroit, U.S.A.

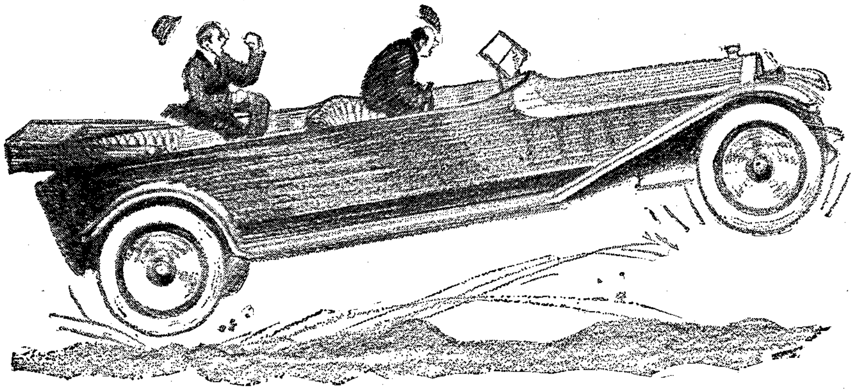
> Carnegie's home. He told an interesting story about a fiery conference with Frick.
>
> "I wish I could do something for you," said the American. They had been sitting in the bottom of the trench during the 3 o'clock shelling. The steel duke said he had a wish. He pulled a thick and greasy pack of cards out of his pocket. He—and they—had been out in the rain for two days on one occasion. So some of the cards were swelled up like gingerbread.
>
> "Teach me a new game of solitaire," begged the steel man.

The long periods of desolating wet weather have been a sore trial to the soldiers in Europe, but that is not their greatest desolation, as we learn:

> In one of the trenches in front of Soissons the water had been standing for days. The men bailed it out as best they could with the dishes of their camp-kits. Then the kindly housewives of Berlin sent out a consignment of straw mats. Each mat is perhaps an inch thick. Two are sewn together, and the combination is put in the bottom of a wet trench. It alleviates the misery of the men inside. Along with the straw mats another thoughtful woman had sent 300 mouth-organs. These had been distributed along the line. One day an aide reached the soaked trench.
>
> "We'll have straw mats for you in an hour," he called cheerily to the men inside. They hurrahed, as in duty bound. Then one asked if there wasn't some sort of an outside chance to get a mouth-organ. The aide shook his head.
>
> "There are just mats enough for one trench, and one mouth-organ left," said he. "You can't have both." A shout went up from every man in hearing.
>
> "Give us the mouth-organ," they begged.

There are ways, of course, if one is bored by this waiting warfare, to heighten the thrill a bit. Not so, perhaps, for the private, who is confined by order to a narrow round of occupations; but for a few there are opportunities, such as this:

> An American officer was making his way along the trenches one foggy morning. Back of the German line he stumbled across a dog-tent. Inside the dog-tent sat a *blasé* man. He was forced to lean forward so that his head would not touch the canvas of the tiny shelter. The man in the dog-tent looked at the American. Then he said, "Hello, Bill."
>
> "Where did you come from?" asked the American.
>
> The other fellow was a doctor at a German cure. Between seasons he always spends his winters in America. He used to do two weeks' shooting on a big estate in the Carolinas. Then:
>
> "I ran up to Washington," said he, "and put in the rest of the time sitting about with the fellows in the Metropolitan Club."
>
> The cure doctor complained of the frightful monotony of his life. He just sat there in the dog-tent waiting for something to happen. From time to time a wounded man was brought to him and was given first aid, and was then taken to the rear. Then he sat some more and waited.
>
> "You can't get a thrill here," said the cure doctor. "Not a flicker of interest. I'd give anything for a sensation."
>
> The American wanted to find something else, and the cure doctor volunteered to



Impossible? Yes, but this is what springs *Try* to do!

There is nothing gentle about a spring. When a jolt compresses it, a spring's only impulse is to whip every one out of the car as quickly as possible. A spring saves you from actual bumps, but not from being thrown about and not from vibrations—and vibrations are harder on your body even than bumps.

***Hartford**
SHOCK ABSORBER
Soothes the Angry Spring

Stretch a rubber band. Let it snap back. That's the way an uncontrolled spring works. Stretch it again and ease it back gently—that's the way a Hartford Shock Absorber *makes* a spring work.

The Hartford reduces spring-action to long undulating waves of motion—free from recoil, shock or vibration—even on the roughest roads.

It makes motoring really comfortable. It prevents accidents by keeping the wheels on the road. It adds years to the life of machinery and cuts down repairs and tire bills.

Let us send you a book which will tell you why the Hartford Shock Absorber is standard equipment on so many prominent cars and why 95% of the racing drivers use it. The book is free.

Automobile Manufacturers are now using the finest springs that can be made. If you want more comfort, you must use Hartford Shock Absorbers.

Hartford Suspension Co. E. V. HARTFORD, President
191 Morgan St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Boston	Chicago
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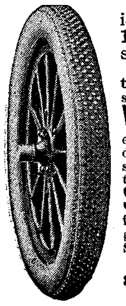
Makes Every Road a Boulevard

Don't Throw Away Your Worn Tires



For over three years European motorists have been getting from 10,000 to 15,000 miles out of their tires by "half-soling" them with Steel Studded Treads.

In eight months over 20,000 American motorists have followed their example and are saving $50 to $200 a year in tire expense.

WE SHIP ON APPROVAL without a cent deposit, prepay express and let you be the judge. **Durable Treads** double the life of your tires and are sold under a **signed guarantee for 5,000 miles without puncture.** Applied in your own garage in 30 minutes.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT offered to motorists in new territory on first shipment **direct from factory.** A postal will get full information and sample within a week. **State size of tires. Don't wait—write today.**

THE COLORADO TIRE & LEATHER CO.
324 B Goetz Building, W. Austin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
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The Nourishing Dog Food

Feed your dog well and it will serve you better. A food that supplies all the necessary elements is

CHAMPION DOG BISCUIT

It is made of clean, sweet meat, cereals and flour perfectly blended—no waste products used, no preservatives—it is a clean, wholesome food that will keep dogs healthy, vigorous and in good coat.

Please!
CHAMPION
DOG BISCUIT

Send for Sample and Free Booklet

On receipt of 4c in stamps we will send you a sample, or you can get a full size package from your druggist, sporting goods dealer, or direct from us if no dealer in your town. Our illustrated booklet is yours on request.

Champion Animal Food Co.
585 Minnesota Street, St. Paul, Minn.

THE FASTEST SELLING FINE AUTOMOBILE IN AMERICA

GENERAL Sam Houston won the Battle of San Jacinto because far in advance he had picked the spot where the fight should occur—took his position and waited for Santa Anna to meet him there.

In the general competition of automobiles today, the owner of a Franklin Car is *occupying ground he picked for himself* long ago.

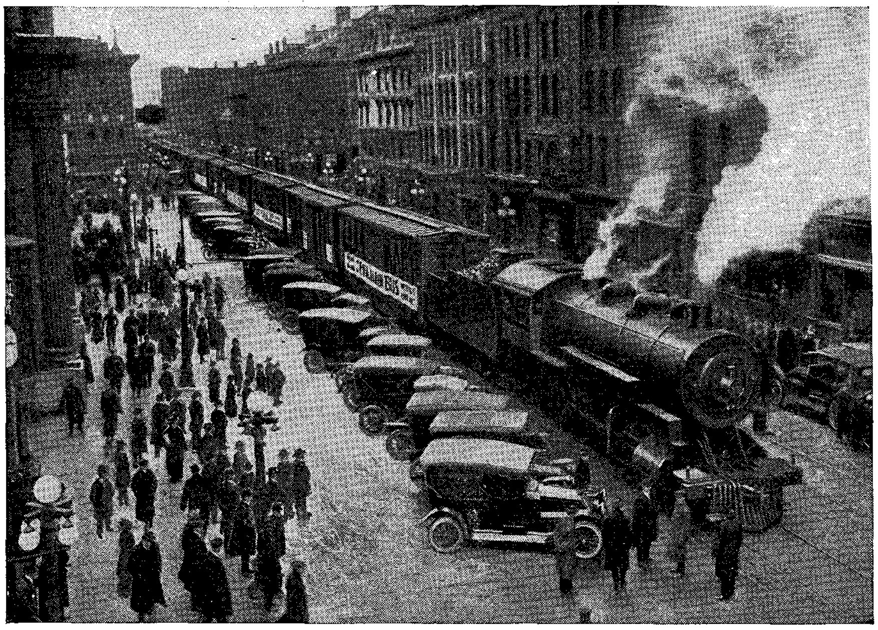
It took foresight and sound judgment to see that ultimately the whole motor-car question would revolve around the principles represented by *his car*—lightness, strength, flexibility, easy riding qualities, high mileage per gallon of gas, low upkeep.

Now he has the satisfaction of hearing other men endorse his *principles* without being able to match his *facts*.

He sees them all maneuvering toward that picked ground of economy, light-weight and efficiency—supported by a battery of "talking points" to meet Franklin *facts*, Franklin *figures*, Franklin *performance*.

Franklin light-weight begins with the Franklin system of Direct-Air-Cooling. All the weight of water, water-circulating system, radiator pipes, jackets, pump and fan are done away with at one stroke; and with these *177 superfluous parts* goes all the *extra weight* necessary to carry this plumbing.

But it does not stop there.



The Biggest Shipment of Fine Motor Cars Ever Made. A Train-load—Twenty-two Freight Cars of Franklin Automobiles Leaving Syracuse, N. Y., for the Pacific Northwest

Franklin Light-weight is Scientific Light-weight with Flexibility

Less weight under the springs. On a Franklin Car the front axle, rear axle and wheels all together weigh only 321 pounds.

What breaks up a car is rigid heavy construction *below the springs* pounding the road—sudden blows jarring every part of the mechanism. This is what causes rapid depreciation. It is almost as destructive as direct violence.

If you want to know what Franklin light-weight with flexibility means in added strength—what it means to the life of a car, go to a used-car dealer and try to buy a second-hand Franklin Car.

Franklin Economy is Not a Chance Result Depending upon Good Luck

It is built into the car.

Poor tire service is the fault of the car-maker—not of the tire-maker.

In 1914 the people of New England bought $30,000,000 worth of cars, but spent $15,000,000 for new tires alone. In two years, tire expense equals the cost of their cars.

One of the reasons, perhaps, why the sale of the tire-saving Franklin Car shows such a startling increase in that section—an increase of more than 141 per cent. in the last six months.

You are going to buy a car on the basis of proven results. You are looking for facts—something more convincing than statements, claims or assurances.

Franklin Economy Performance. See the U. S. Government report showing that it cost less to maintain the Franklin Car than the cheapest car made.

Franklin Gasoline Mileage Performance. See the legally certified statements sworn before duly commissioned State officials throughout the United States, showing that 94 Franklin Cars averaged 32.8 miles to a gallon of gasoline.

Franklin Cooling Performance. See official certificates sworn before 116 American Notary Publics, that 116 Franklin Stock Cars ran 100 miles each on low gear within 10 hours without stopping the engine.

Franklin Tire Mileage Performance. See records loaned by permission of Franklin owners, showing an average of 8,997 miles per set of tires.

Franklin Oil Consumption Performance. See records showing that Franklin owners are averaging from 400 to 900 miles per gallon of oil.

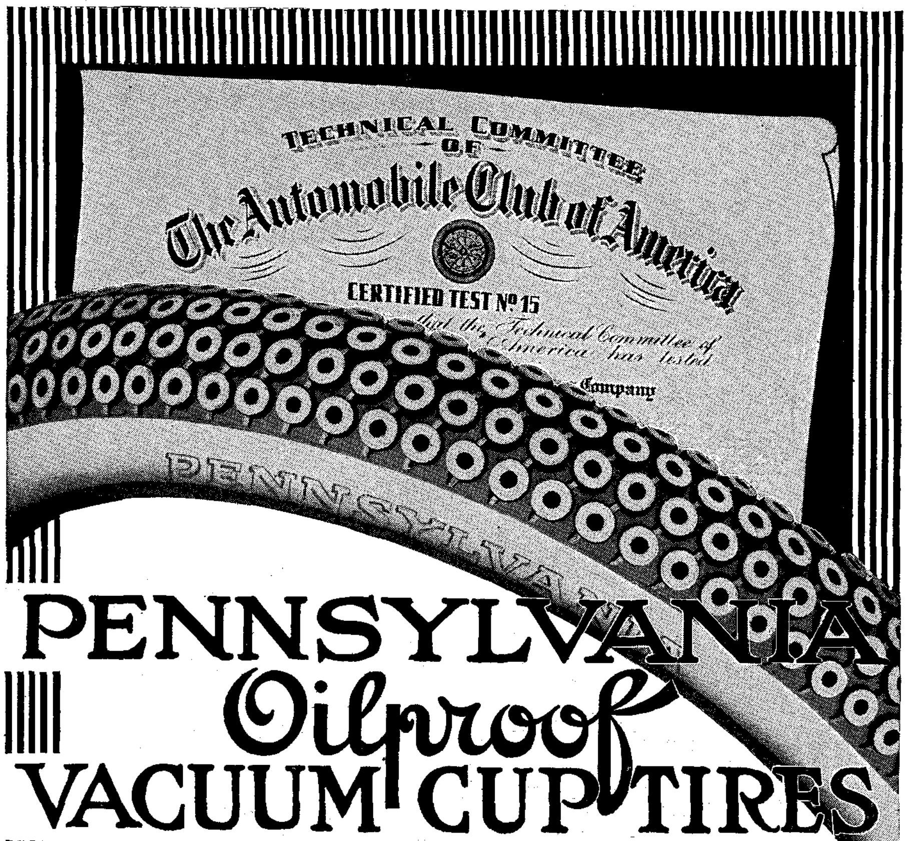
Franklin Fuel Consumption Performance. See the official report of Yale University by Arthur Benjamin Browne, M. E., and E. H. Lockwood, M. E., that the Franklin Car showed the lowest fuel mileage cost of any car tested.

Franklin Efficiency Performance. See official test diagram of Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., showing that the Franklin Car delivered 84.4 per cent. of its engine power to the rear wheels in actual driving energy.

Franklin Easy Riding Performance. See any Franklin dealer. He will show you how a Franklin Car will go further in a day with the greatest comfort and at the least expense.

The facts are available. Any Franklin dealer will give them to you.

THE FRANKLIN AUTOMOBILE COMPANY
SYRACUSE, N. Y.


TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
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PENNSYLVANIA

PENNSYLVANIA
Oilproof
VACUUM CUP TIRES

Right on top of the wearing quality that in 1914 earned the famous Certificate No. 15, which certifies an offical average mileage of 6,760 miles for stock Vacuum Cup Tires—

We have added 50% more wear resistance for 1915 through a highly successful toughening process.

And—with the operation of our new three-quarter million dollar tire plant—we have at the same time been able to make more than our share of price reductions.

The margin of service economy in favor of Vacuum Cup Tires stands, as always, supreme.

Pennsylvania Rubber Co., Jeannette, Pa.

Atlanta Boston Chicago Cleveland Dallas Detroit Kansas City, Mo. Minneapolis New York Omaha Philadelphia Pittsburgh St. Paul San Francisco Seattle

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Made in 17 degrees (6B softest to 9H hardest) of never varying, uniformly graded quality, also 2 copying. Write on letterhead for free trial sample and booklet.

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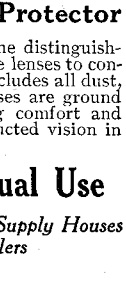
Waterman PORTO



1915 Model has reversing propeller, high tension magneto and unrestricted speed control. 3 H.P. Weight 65 lbs. *Sold direct from factory to you.* Original outboard motor—tenth year—30,000 in use. Guaranteed for life. Fits any shape stern. Has automobile carburetor; removable bearings; solid bronze skeg protecting 10½ x 16 in. propeller. Steers by rudder from any part of the boat. Water cooled exhaust manifold; spun copper waterjacket. *Demand these essentials, if you want your money's worth.* Write today for free book.

Waterman Motor Co.
222 Mt. Elliott Avenue
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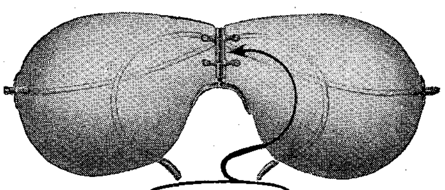
Makes Any Boat A Motor Boat

THE AUTOGLAS



Pat. May 2nd, 1911

The Only Comfortable Goggle
The Only Efficient Eye Protector

The hinged centerpiece which is the distinguishing feature of the Autoglas allows the lenses to conform to the curves of the face and excludes all dust, wind and flying particles. The lenses are ground glass and curved in shape, ensuring comfort and perfect sight and allowing unobstructed vision in all directions.

Over 40,000 in Actual Use

For Sale by All Opticians, Motor Supply Houses and Sporting Goods Dealers

F. A. HARDY & CO., Dept. D Box 804 CHICAGO, ILL.

guide him. It was a foggy morning, remember—one of the mornings that are so thick you can't see your blankets when you're in bed. They stumbled together through the atmospheric muck, talking pleasantly. Now and then they heard groups of men talking. By and by a horrible suspicion dawned on the American.

"Say," said he, "those fellows are talking French."

"Yes," said the other fellow. "I'm taking you down between the trenches. It's a short cut. The trenches are only 200 yards apart here. We're nearest the French lines."

The American has been fire-tested. But he carried that callous cure doctor along at top speed for the rest of the short cut. Returning, he went back behind the German lines. He says he's sure something will happen to that chap some day.

AN AMERICAN GUNNER'S RECORD

WHETHER those who deplore our feeble preparedness for war are justified or not, none but the historian of a hundred years hence can absolutely affirm. There is, however, some comfort for them, as well as much justification for their opponents, in the news that in our Navy we have a man who is, as far as we can tell, the world's champion in marksmanship. The Providence *Journal* comments editorially on the achievement of this man behind the gun:

> William Ruf, a gun-pointer on our first superdreadnought *Texas*, has not only won the highest award of the Navy Department for efficiency—twenty dollars in gold, a raise in pay, and the privilege of wearing the letter "E" on his sleeve—but it is believed that he has established a new world's record for marksmanship with the naval gun, eight straight hits at a moving target twelve miles distant.
>
> Some foreign gunners, indeed, may have made as good records recently in actual fighting, but there is no way of finding out about that. It is known that the gunnery of the Germans, when they smashed Admiral Cradock's squadron in the Pacific, was good enough to entitle them to the letter "E"; and the British shooting at the battle of Cape Horn and in the North Sea fight was equally efficient for practical purposes.

Commenting on modern gunnery aboard our ships, *The Journal* observes:

> It is an interesting fact that as the range of ordnance has increased, so has accuracy in shooting. The explanation is that gun-pointing is no longer an act of the human eye, even with the aid of the telescope-sight. It is reduced to a mathematical formula, applied with delicate instruments. It would have been unbelievable, before this science began to be developed, that a gunner could hit a target, except by sheer luck, at the distance of twelve miles, tho a gun were constructed that could carry so far.
>
> The general accuracy of modern gunnery is well illustrated by the conclusion of a British naval expert, drawn from the running fight in the North Sea, that a ship end-on is quite as likely to be struck as when she presents her broadside. That is because the projectile can readily be sent true to its mark in direction, the more

troublesone part of the problem apparently being to get the range so that it shall not shoot over or fall short. In both the North Sea battle and the one off Cape Horn, German light cruisers, sheltered by the heavy ships, were badly hurt by shells aimed at the latter which went over.

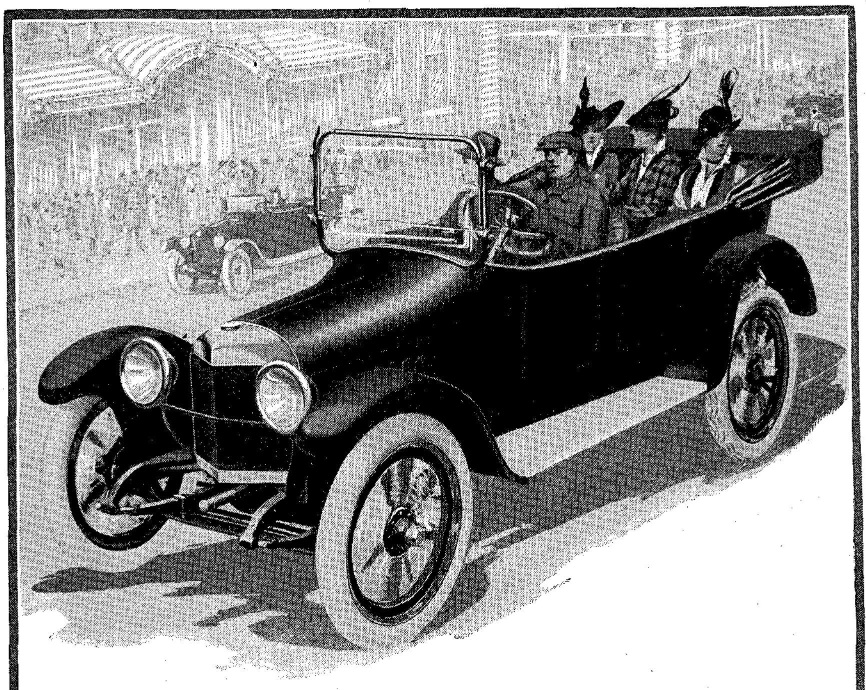
The "practise" in the North Sea fight is said to have begun when the squadrons were twelve or thirteen miles apart, but punishing power was probably not achieved until they were some miles nearer together. On a dreadnought's armor the heaviest projectiles would hardly make much impression beyond five or six miles. No dreadnoughts have yet been engaged in the European war. Battle-cruisers are relatively vulnerable, tho of equal shooting power, speed being obtained at the sacrifice of protection.

Except for the fifteen-inch gun which the British Navy is now introducing, the fourteen-inch main battery on the *Texas* is the heaviest, and of the longest range, in the world's navies. When a shell, directed at a target twelve miles away, leaves one of these guns, it curves to a height of perhaps three miles. To send it plump through a moving target, eight times in succession, evidently entitles the gunner to the letter "E."

THE A B C OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN

THERE'S a deal of invading and counter-invading in Russian Poland and East Prussia, and to not a few readers there seems little sense in the whole proceeding. For that reason the following presentation of the situation in the East, by the New York *Press*, is interesting and valuable. Freed from the necessity of wading through technical terminology, we can view the gigantic battle-field as we would similar strategic ground in our own country. We soon see that the paradoxical "beginning of the war," prophesied for this spring, will occur not alone in the West. Of what will happen in the East when the ground permits marching, no man can be sure; but that some of the greatest battles of the war will begin then and there, there can be no doubt. We read:

> If you stood with a swamp at your back, your friends on the other side, and three or four husky enemies in front, you would be at a decided disadvantage. But if you with your friends stood on the other margin of the swamp and your enemies had to wade through to reach you the advantage would be on your side.
>
> This, in a nutshell, is the key to the situation which will inevitably develop in Poland when the spring thaw and rains set in on that sodden land.
>
> Von Hindenburg in front of Warsaw has the great flat morass of soaking Poland behind him. Von Hindenburg on the line of the Warthe has the same barrier in front of him to cripple a great advance of the Russians.
>
> It is because of the character of the soil, the all but complete absence of dependable highways, and the scarcity of railroads that the character of the campaign in Poland has so frequently and suddenly changed complexion.
>
> Russia's line of strength is at the Vistula, Germany's beyond the Warthe.



Different—

and as much better as it is different

Less gasoline—fewer tires to buy, fewer repairs, less skidding, more comfort, more power, greater speed. These are the fixed facts for Oakland owners this year. They are assured by mechanical laws.

Read the Five Leading Oakland Superiorities Below

Every feature works toward a definite economy that makes maintenance a mere incident. Combined with low upkeep are the final touches of comfort, convenience, ease of handling and beauty that make up real luxury. Then—see the Oakland—drive it—get a demonstration that's a real road test—and decide.

The Oakland Catalog upon request. Fours and Sixes: Speedsters, Roadsters and Touring Cars—$1100 to $1685 f. o. b. factory

OAKLAND MOTOR COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan

Oakland

5 Leading Oakland Superiorities

1—Great Strength with Light Weight.

2—High Speed Motor with Great Power.

3—Low Center of Gravity with Usual Road Clearance.

4—Flying Wedge Lines with Least Wind Resistance.

5—Economy with Luxury.

No other car combines all these features.

What's the Answer to the Mileage Question?

Miller Tire
MILLER

But They Can't Answer Your Mileage Question Unless They're on Your Car!

SOME men try to answer this question by buying tires at a price. How can they get mileage out of a tire that price prohibits the builder putting into it? Others endeavor to answer it by dickering for adjustments—and that is all they get. Others accept the factory equipment tires on their cars as the solution to the mileage question. But the car builder neither makes nor guarantees tires.

This mileage question is never settled until it is answered right. You can only get as many miles out of a tire as the manufacturer puts into it.

Miller Builds Mileage *In* For You

by first making a shock-resisting backbone of cotton fabric. And do you know that fabric is just as important as rubber in a tire? In fact, while rubber is necessary for resiliency, its greater function is to protect the fabric. The Miller Method, which gives you the right rubber compound (and plenty of it), *goes farther*. It produces the right kind of fabric and that's what makes *Miller Tires go farther!*

The Miller Method is an exclusive process of vulcanizing with a low degree of heat—applied for a short time. It retains the natural wax and oil in the cotton fibre, and thus prevents internal friction, because it leaves nature's lubricant in the minute strands and fibre of the cotton.

This wax and oil carbonize at 240 degrees, but the old method requires 287 degrees to vulcanize the tire. A brittle and lifeless fabric cannot stand the terrific punishment that all tires must endure.

The process by which Miller Tires are built, thoroughly vulcanizes, makes a perfect unit of rubber and fabric, without burning the life out of either, and with no point of cleavage in the construction.

This method of vulcanization—the retention of the vegetable wax and oil—means life in the fabric and rubber. It results in safety—freedom from blow-outs, and additional miles of wear in Miller Tires, as thousands and thousands of motorists have found out.

WAX AND OIL IN THE COTTON MEAN MILES ON THE ROAD

Settle this mileage question today by going to the Miller dealer. When he puts Miller Tires on your car, you can put the mileage question out of your mind for good.

The answer to the skid question is Miller Geared-to-the-road Tires! They gear your car to the road through mud, sand or slush. **With Miller Tires on your car you're in control. Its tread is an integral part of the tire and retains its safety features until the entire tire is worn out.** The greater mileage you get from them, will make your choice of Miller Tires an economy, as well as a permanent safeguard.

MILLER TUBES answer the tube question.

The Miller Rubber Co., Akron, U. S. A.

Distributors in Principal Cities

Between these two lines is the strategic no-man's land of central Poland, wide and soft. Any army that crosses it from either side is at once at a disadvantage when it bumps into the fixt lines of the enemy beyond.

This condition, coupled with the fall of Peremysl, will have a far-reaching effect upon the spring campaign in the East. Its first effect will be the almost sure retirement of von Hindenburg from in front of Warsaw. And it is certain that it will result in many a head-on, bloody stand-up fight on the river banks of Galicia and in front of Krakow.

The Karpathians and the upper Vistula form a funnel, at the smaller end of which is Krakow. North of this funnel is the marshy land already described, on the southern side is the mountain wall. Between these natural barriers, *The Press* believes, the Czar's armies will be poured, to sweep out in a resistless flood over Krakow and into the industrial centers of Silesia. The way is not entirely clear, and therein lies the only hope of resistance, as the map shows—

Cutting directly at right angles across their path are several streams of varying importance. One of the most important lines for a stand is at the San, but this passed from the hands of the Teuton allies when Peremysl fell. The next is at the Donajec. It was reported that a large Austrian force was decisively beaten on this line simultaneously with the capture of the great fortress. If this is true the principal two advanced lines for the defense of Krakow are already in Russian hands. If they can hold them until the main advance is under way many valuable days or weeks will be saved.

In the meantime there is an ominous hush from the north, where von Hindenburg is still clinging to his toe-hold on the Vistula. There is neither word nor sign of retirement or new attack. It would seem that he can do only one of two things—and either must be done with great swiftness.

To push up the west bank of the Vistula and stop a forward movement on Krakow or Hungary by a powerful threat at the right flank and rear of the Czar's Galician forces would be a daring and hazardous stroke. It would leave railroads far behind—with the spring thaw at hand. It would mean penetrating that forbidden country where Austria came to grief in the first campaign. It would mean leaving his own left and rear open to a terrific assault.

The other plan is to flash back to the Czenstochow line by the two railroads which the Germans now completely control. Established there, the center would be well protected by the marshes, and von Hindenburg could concentrate on the southern flank his best troops for the defense of Krakow.

This would involve abandoning to the Russians the railroad from Ivangorod to Krakow, but there is no known place along that line for a stand in the face of a determined advance in force through Galicia. These troops would be too far from the real seat of danger.

The indications are all in favor of a retirement from Warsaw and a stand on the Czenstochow-Krakow line. All the power of two mighty armies will crash together here. That little corner of Europe will be the bloodiest shambles of all this bloody war.

WANDERING HUSBANDS ANALYZED

A POIGNANT reminder that we are still living in the Statistical Age is presented to us by one Chicago victim of this dementia, whose mind has tracked the curious by-path frequented by runaway husbands. This statistician, employed by the Bureau of Public Welfare, has studied husbands who desert their wives, and has compiled more than a hundred principal and subsidiary causes, all of which are, however, reducible to four, which the Columbus *Dispatch* gives, with further details:

1. Ill-health and peevishness of the wife.
2. Slouchiness of person or home, or both.
3. Shrewishness or gossiping habits.
4. Dislike for children—childlessness.

The strongest incentive for reconciliation in family discord is the child. He finds also that few wives are deserted who are:

Physically big and mentally cheerful.

Able to contribute to the family income either by outside labor or frugality in home management.

Affectionate and home-loving.

Sympathetic and considerate of man.

His statistics show that American husbands are more prone to wife-desertion than are the foreign-born; that similarity of age, nationality, religion, moral standard, temperament, health, and physical strength is conducive to marital happiness.

ACTIVE-SERVICE SLANG

A NEW dialect is being formed on the European battle-field, notes the Toledo *Blade*. Like all dialects, it is largely conglomerate, and is made up of an inextricable tangle of Indian, French, German, military slang, and any other linguistic ingredient that comes within the Tommies' hearing. A flavor of this speech is submitted, caught, we are told, in a French café that stood within sound of gun-fire:

"Where's Bill?"

"Bill 'oo?"

"The knocker in A Company."

"Oh! 'im—he's in Blitey."

"Go on!"

"Yes, he's worked his ticket." (Very loud to the lady)—"Another cafy oly, ma, sivous-plait."

"Ah wee, ah wee" (this in answer to a lot of questions not understood).

"Our cove got the wind up last night, not 'arf."

"That's nothing new, he always does."

"Yes, he reckoned he saw a lot of Germans; we was standing to arms all day and night—Pan de burr, ma, please. Ah wee, ah wee—Tabby an'—"

If the reader think he understands, he may test his cleverness with the following key:

"Blitey" means England (Hindustani, perhaps?).

"Knocker" is a drummer.

"Working your ticket," getting some illness or defect that gets you sent home to hospital.

"Cove," commanding officer.

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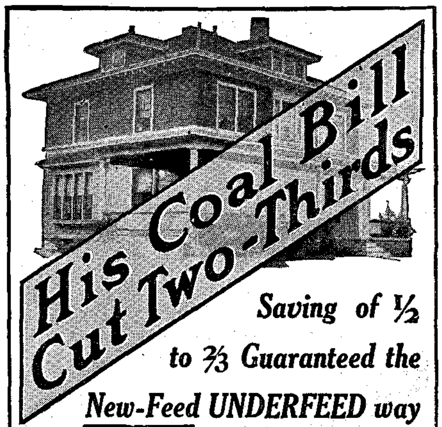
50c the case of six glass stoppered bottles


His Coal Bill Cut Two-Thirds
Saving of ½ to ⅔ Guaranteed the New-Feed UNDERFEED way

Stop! Read this. It means money saved to you. It means better, cleaner heat. And please remember that all this comfort and saving is guaranteed—*guaranteed* the Williamson New-Feed UNDERFEED way. It is but one instance among thousands of such others that we can show you:

"The year before my UNDERFEED was installed, my house was heated with an Overfed Furnace of so-called "standard" make. My coal, year before last, cost me from $3.00 to $3.25 a ton; the bill for the winter ran almost $90.00, and during that winter only about half of my house was heated as a house should be.

"Last winter the same house was heated with one of your UNDERFEED Furnaces. The coal used was "Slack," which cost me $1.50 per ton; the bill for the entire winter ran about $35.00. The house was comfortably heated every day of the winter, including windy days.

"A comparison of those two years has convinced me of the superiority of your UNDERFEED Furnace."

Yours respectfully, (signed) H. Ernest Hutton,
401 Baum Bldg., Danville, Ill.

WILLIAMSON NEW-FEED UNDERFEED Furnaces and Boilers CUT COAL BILLS ½ to ⅔

The "Candle" Principle

The New-Feed UNDERFEED operates on the "candle" principle. Coal is fed from below. Hot, clean coals and flame are always on top in direct contact with most effective radiating surfaces. In passing up through the live fire, all smoke, gases and dirt are consumed and utilized in the form of clean heat. They can't go up the chimney and be wasted as in top-fed heaters.

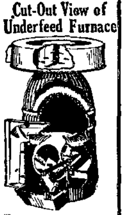
Burns Cheaper Grades of Coal

And the New-Feed UNDERFEED burns the cheaper grades of coal—a first great tangible saving. And the New-Feed is so simple that a boy of 12 can operate it with as good results as when the fire is in charge of a professional "furnace tender." Adapted to warm air, steam or hot water.

Learn More About It

Send the attached coupon. Remember the 50 per cent saving in coal bills is guaranteed where the New-Feed is properly installed and operated. The coupon brings you, free, the interesting book "From Overfed to Underfeed" which describes the New-Feed's simple operation. Sending the coupon costs you nothing—places you under no obligation. Send it NOW!

The Williamson Heater Co.
(Formerly The Peck-Williamson Co.)
1927 Fifth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio



The Williamson Heater Co.
1927 Fifth Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio

Tell me how to cut my coal bills from one-half to two-thirds with a Williamson New-Feed UNDERFEED.

Warm Air______Steam or Hot Water______
(Mark an X after system interested in)

*Name*________________

*Address*________________

*My dealer's name is*____________

There's *something* about it you'll like

Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture

¼ Pound 50¢ — Send 4c for Sample
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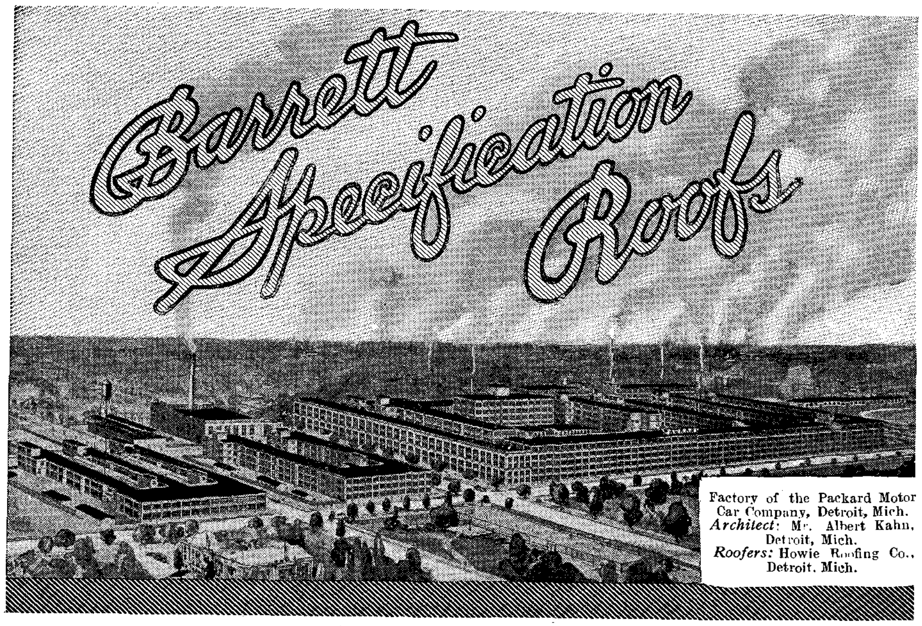

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Roofers: Howie Roofing Co., Detroit, Mich.

—on the Packard Plant

The great Packard Automobile plant at Detroit is one of the marvels of American industry.

It consists of thirty buildings stretched out for three-quarters of a mile. It is a modern plant built on model lines by modern engineers.

It seems almost unnecessary to add that all these buildings are covered with Barrett Specification Roofs.

We say "unnecessary" because the use of Barrett Specification Roofs is practically universal on large modern plants.

The leading architects, engineers and roofers of the country—those who usually are responsible for the construction of buildings of this character—know that Barrett Specification Roofs will give longer service at lower cost than any other form of roof covering.

A Barrett Specification Roof will last twenty or more years without costing a cent for maintenance. It takes the base rate of insurance because fire-underwriters class it as non-inflammable.

To borrow for a moment the famous Packard phrase, we say: "Ask the man who owns one."

Special Note

We advise incorporating in plans the full wording of The Barrett Specification, in order to avoid any misunderstanding.

If any abbreviated form is desired, however, the following is suggested:

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A copy of The Barrett Specification, with roofing diagrams, free on request.

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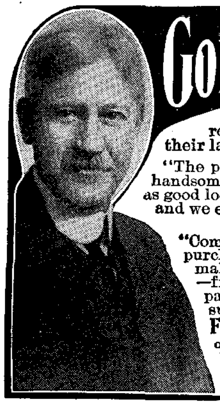

"Alice and I have been married 18 years. We decided to re-furnish, starting with the dining room. I saw a "Come-Packt" advertisement and sent for their large catalog. **WE SAVED $60.00 ON THE SUITE**

"The picture shows the Buffet. It doesn't begin to show how handsome it is. The table, chairs, and China Closet are every bit as good looking. Meal time now is twice as 'homey' and pleasant, and we enjoy entertaining."

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"Come-Packt" furniture is not sold in stores—ONLY direct to purchaser, with a money back guarantee. Furniture stores make an enormous profit. YOU save that profit for yourself—from 33 1-3 to 50 per cent. Think of it! It is shipped compact "Come-Packt" and our method of construction insures lowest freight rates.

FREE CATALOG shows several hundred pieces for the home. Samples of all finishes on quarter sawed white oak, also actual samples of leather and upholstering material, from which to make your selections, will be furnished on request. Buy "Come-Packt" furniture and save money.

Price $22.25.
With Mirror Back $1.50 extra.

The Come-Packt Furniture Company 419 Dorr St. Toledo, Ohio

SECTIONAL COME-PACKT FURNITURE

"Getting wind up," getting a panic.
"Pan de burr," bread and butter (French!).
"Cafy oly," coffee and milk (French!).
"Tabby an," all right.

AN UNDERGRADUATE VETERAN

THOSE who have seen the adoring crowds that thicken about the crippled football athlete when he emerges, propt up on crutches, upon the college campus, may conjure up an amusing picture of one young "hero" now in Yale University. Even were it still open season for football veterans just now, how forlorn they would be, and how dishearteningly thin their following! For a greater veteran than these is among them, a survivor of the European conflict, straight from a military hospital, and a bearer of the decoration of an Emperor. What are two fractured ribs, a twisted nose, or a collar-bone in splints, compared with bona-fide bullet-holes? And how can the deathless line-buck of Half-back Heaviwaite be mentioned in the same conversation with active service in Alsace? It is manifestly hopeless. There is nothing for it but to congregate silently in the trophy-room, to wait with mournful patience for the millennium of Eternal Peace.

The veteran in question is one Karl Llewellyn, a lad whose contradictory appellation, half-German and half-Welsh, was perhaps responsible for his somewhat contradictory action in leaving his studies in Paris at the beginning of the war to cross the border and enlist in the first German regiment that would accept him. The newspapers, in summarizing the list of his experiences, remark that—

> After rendering distinguished service with the German Army in France, having been twice wounded, and having lain helpless, on the field of Ypres through the whole of a day and a night, later being promoted to the rank of sergeant and decorated with the Iron Cross, Karl N. Llewellyn, of 177 Congress Street, Brooklyn, has come back to his home in America and calmly resumed the work of his senior year at Yale.
>
> A big, clean-cut, healthy American lad, in the full vigor of twenty years, Llewellyn sailed for Europe a year ago last February, to study in the Sorbonne University of Paris. Early this March he returned again, an officer in the army of the Kaiser, honorably discharged, a little lighter in weight, limping slightly from a wound in the thigh, and with a temporary nervous affection of the eyes, caused by the strain of his brief participation in the grueling campaign in France.
>
> But it was not of his own wish that the young Brooklynite withdrew from service. Hardly recovered from his wounds, his one desire was to leave his bed in the army hospital and enter again into the fray. At the earnest request of his father, however, and through the assistance of Ambassador von Bernstorff, who communicated with the military authorities abroad, he was

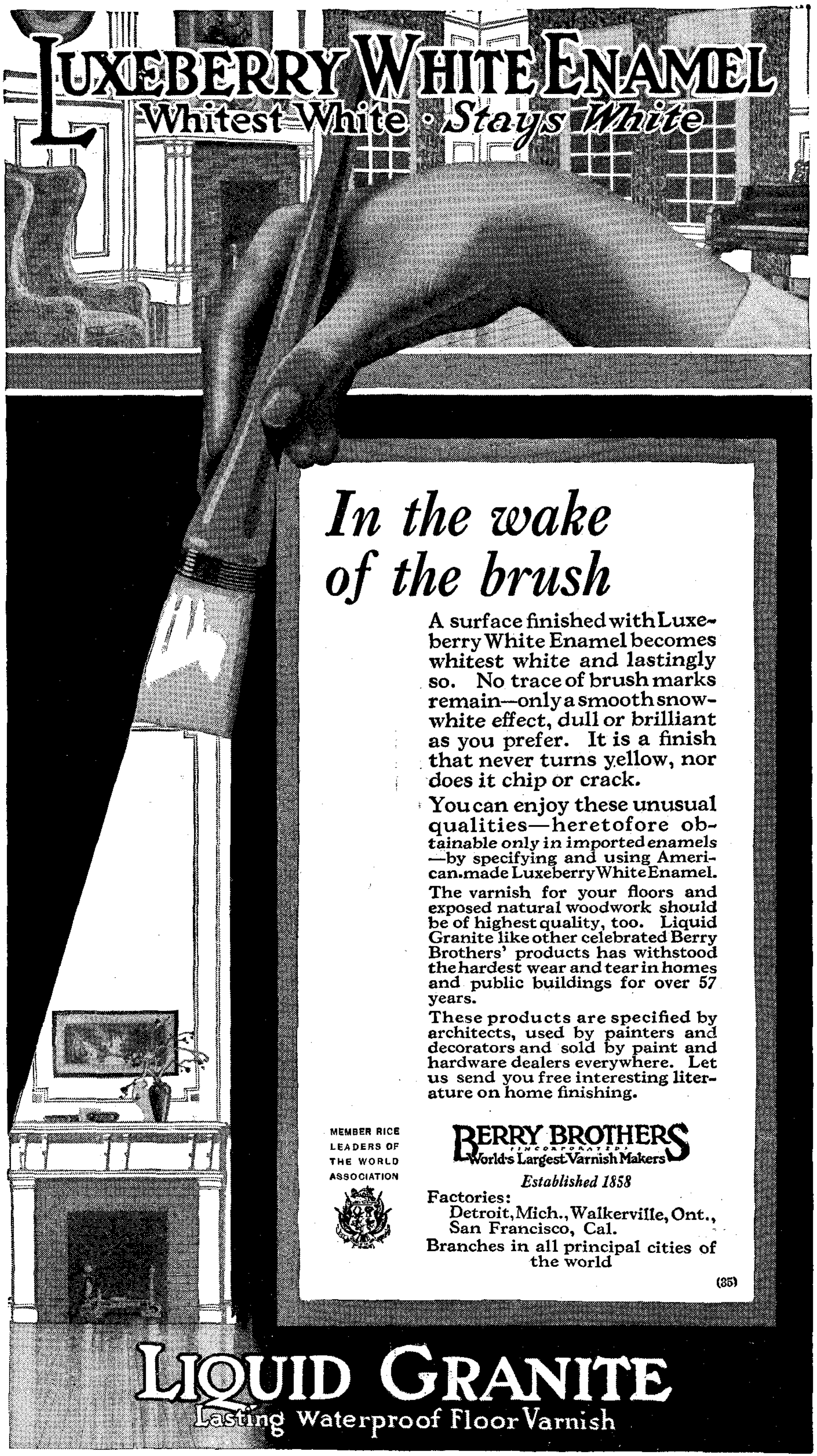
finally persuaded to allay the anxiety of his parents, and give up his military career.

It is the boy's mother who furnished to the representative of the Brooklyn *Eagle* the story of her son's adventures. She says:

> It was through a letter that we learned that our Karl had entered the German Army. How it was that they accepted him I do not know, as the Germans have no Foreign Legion, and it is practically impossible for a stranger to serve under their colors. Of course, Karl knew the Germans; he speaks their language, knows their customs, and their sympathies, and this, perhaps, may have helped. But when my boy enlisted it was not at the place where he had studied and where he was acquainted. When he left France to go with the German soldiers he went to the first recruiting-station on the way, and among strangers he enlisted.
>
> After the first letter we were often left long in darkness as to Karl's whereabouts. The mails were slow and uncertain, and sometimes we would get three or four letters, written weeks apart, all at the same time. Finally, however, we learned that his period of drill was over, that he had been assigned to a regiment and was even then at the front.
>
> Since he has come home, of course, he has told us all of his experience, but those letters left many a question unanswered and much room for conjecture and doubt.
>
> But I am glad now that I did not know, while my boy was away, of the terrible things which were in his daily life. He has told me of the fighting on the Yser, of the constant hail of bullets from the English rifles, men falling and dying and others always ready and willing to take their places.
>
> When he told me of how he himself was wounded, of course he tried to make it look less serious than it was. It was in the charge against English forces, he told me. The air was literally full of bullets, and two of them struck Karl at almost the same instant. One struck him in the chin, the other just above the left leg, and while his comrades swept on and past he fell to the ground.
>
> It was thought that he had been killed, and it was therefore not until the next day that the surgeons found him and brought him to the hospital at Nürtingen, near Stuttgart. Here he was forced to remain for three months, but the news that he had been promoted to sergeant and been decorated by the Emperor helped to carry him through those monotonous days of inactivity and pain.

Of course, one does not possess the gift of an Emperor and hide it away where no one can see it. In the course of the conversation the Iron Cross had to be brought out for inspection, as the reporter narrates:

> Black iron, rimmed about with a white silver setting, and pendent from the black and white ribbon which indicates its class, it did not look like anything for which men struggle, suffer, and die. On the one side of the cross is stamped a crown, with the letters F. W.—for Friedrich Wilhelm—and the date 1813, the year of the Napoleonic war, in which the order had its origin. On the reverse side the crown again appears, but with the letter W.—for Wilhelm, the present Emperor—and the date, 1914.
>
> With the large cross was a smaller one,



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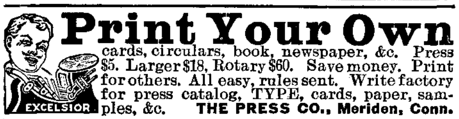

Print Your Own cards, circulars, book, newspaper, &c. Press $5. Larger $18, Rotary $60. Save money. Print for others. All easy, rules sent. Write factory for press catalog, TYPE, cards, paper, samples, &c. THE PRESS CO., Meriden, Conn.

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a duplicate in miniature, suspended from a white silk button, and intended to be worn from the lapel with civilian clothes. The larger cross is reserved to wear with the uniform, upon state or dress occasions.

For a long time the mother held in her hand the cross and its smaller counterpart, and, as she looked at the crosses, that unconscious note of pride again stole into her voice.

"Karl didn't take them with him to Yale," she said. "He doesn't wear them in this country. But it's a splendid thing that my boy, and hundreds of thousands of others, will do great things just for this—this and the love for a country, and what they think is right.

"My boy says that this is the spirit which animates the Germans, which makes every man ready and willing to sacrifice everything for the nation. And with this spirit and their splendid training, he says the Germans will never be overcome by force of arms. If it can be done at all, he believes it will only be by economic pressure."

So the interview closed, the mother again wrapt up the Iron Crosses and restored them to their place.

And up at Yale, the man who has won the Iron Cross and has left it at home with his mother, has settled down to real business and is working for his parchment in June.

LITERATURE BY THE MILE

A WOMAN writer on the New York *Evening Sun* has discovered a new pastime for subway and other commuters. This is to note the reading-matter of the traveling public, to discover how many of your own favorites, how much trash, and how many of the "classics" are being read. Reading en route has become a general custom. In Boston, for example, Brookline and other semisuburban trolley-lines give the appearance of traveling libraries, so many are the passengers who pass the milestones between the covers of books. In New York the newspaper is the popular literature of the public conveyance, but that it does not obtain universally is evidenced by the following. Attention was aroused and directed to this subject, says the writer, through overhearing a discussion between two men of letters:

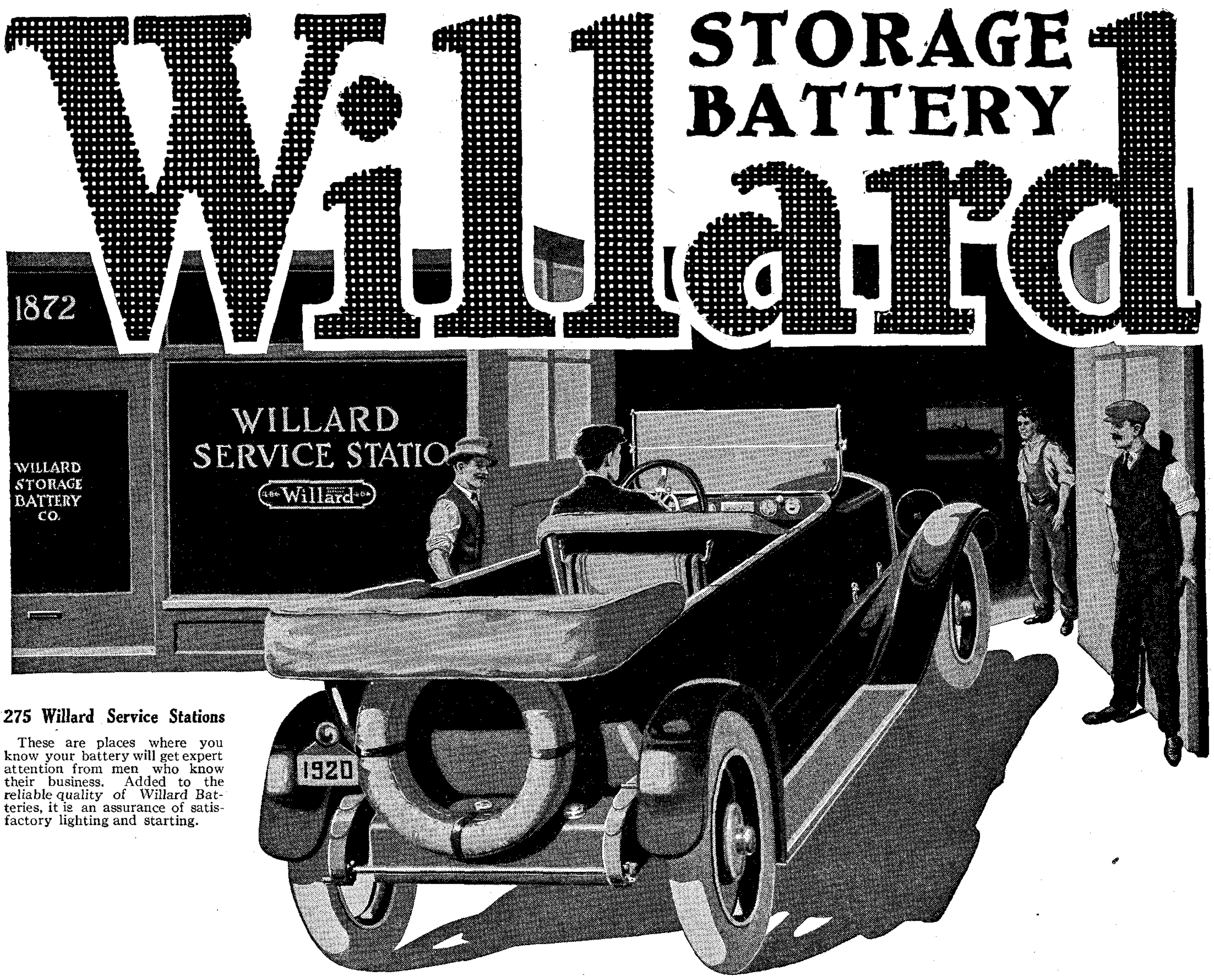
> One of the disputants was a pessimist. The other, with cheerful optimism, insisted that the taste in reading to-day compares more than favorably with that of long ago.
>
> "Why," he explained, "have you never noticed the books that people read as they travel up and down in the street-cars? That would settle the point in itself if there were any question at all about it."
>
> The Woman Who Saw never had noticed, but for a month or more she did so. Aside from any results, she can recommend the occupation as most absorbing. On entering the car she would look for the passenger with a book and then sit or stand near by in the hope of catching a glimpse of the title. Sometimes she was successful; more often she was not. The elusive qualities of an apparently simple title are astonishing! Books that were obviously being studied were discarded as beside the mark. The majority of readers were women, tho there were many men and boys. Here is the list as she made it, and she wonders which side of the argument will really claim it for its own:
>
> "Handy Andy," "Landmarks," "Folk Tales," "Italian Painters of the Renaissance," "Toilers of the Sea," "The Wall of Partition," "Self-Governing Clubs for Boys" (reader, a lad of 13 or so), "Hamlet," "With the Allies," "Jane Eyre," "Truth," the Bible, "The Virginians," "Marian Grey," "She's All the World to Me," "The Snake," "The Turmoil," "St. Elmo," "The Woman Thou Gavest Me," "Saturday's Child," "Within Prison Walls," "The Idiot," "Cy Whittaker's Place," "Fighting in Flanders," "Pan-Germanism," "Stevenson's Letters," "As You Like It," "Joyzelle," "The Doctor," "One Night's Mystery," "The Key of Heaven," "La Folle Histoire de Fridoline," "From an Island Outpost," "The Secret Orchard," "History of the Reformation," "The Light of Western Stars," "The Haunted Heart," "Stones of Venice," "Turner," "The Island Pharisees," "The Crossing," "The Plays of Oscar Wilde," "The Honor of the Name," "The Mill on the Floss."

FEMINISM IN THE REPAIR-GARAGE

WHEN the New York suffragists marched on the State capital last year, tramping from New York City to Albany, it was Rosalie Jones who led the procession. At each town on the way the local newspaper men wrote delightfully humorous accounts of the affair, and stressed especially the comic discomforts of the gentle militants due to the hardships of the march. Miss Rosalie Jones was singled out for some of the wittiest stories, and in these she was represented as a frail, fair flower, somewhat wilted, almost in tears, and quite a pathetic object generally. The reader can but wonder that the Rosalie Jones pictured by a writer for the New Orleans *States* can be the same young woman. The scene of the recent interview was a cavernous automobile repair-shop. Enter the frail, fair flower:

> A greasy, dark, apron-enshrouded, and becapped figure slowly emerged from somewhere about the front of a large black car and extended two oil-begrimed hands, in one of which was held a piece of black oil-soaked rag.
>
> "I'm not very presentable and I can't shake hands," said the wearer of the cap and apron.
>
> "Get up in the auto with me," she added, "and I'll rest while we talk."

Automobile-repairing, it appears, is an intensely interesting occupation, and, in spite of the fact that it is a far from dainty form of toil, Miss Jones recommends it strongly for all women who wish to be useful. There is a crying need for women in manufacturing industries, anyway, and a greater opportunity for them there than there has ever been before. By this, of course, Miss Jones does not mean to refer especially to the thousands of women in the mill-towns who work from eight to twelve hours a day in manufacturing industries,



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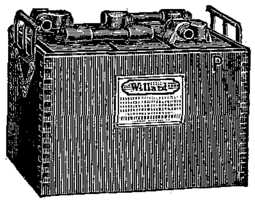

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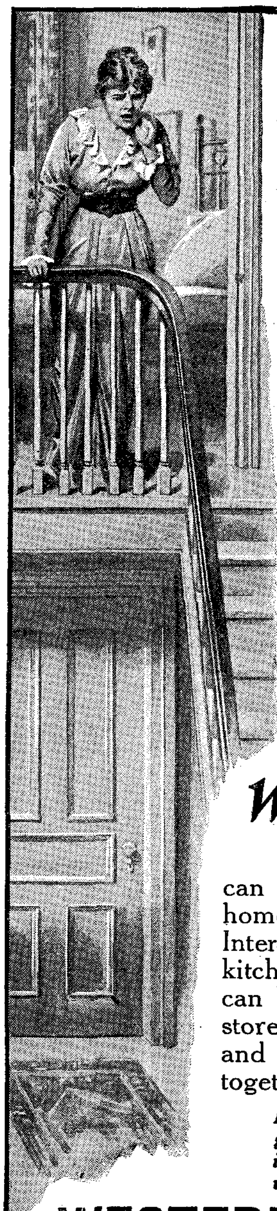

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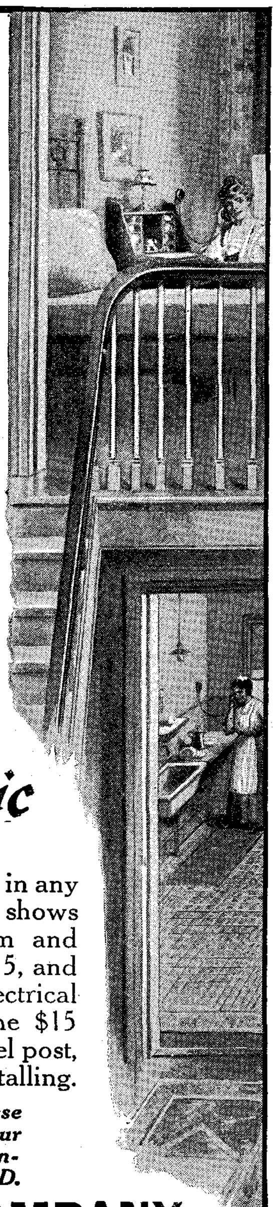

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but rather to women who will engage in work of a more stimulative and original sort. She is full of enthusiasm over this idea, but it is not to be supposed that the former militant has given up the Equal-Suffrage cause. Indeed, the sudden eclipse of the suffrage leader in the "base mechanical" is but an illusion, for, we are told:

> It is because of my adherence to the cause that I am going into business. There must always be a pioneer—some one with initiative—in all great movements. I prophesy that within five years suffrage will be won in the United States. When that time comes the women who will be of value will be the trained women, not the helpless, dependent ones, incapable of even looking after their own property interests without the aid of men.
>
> I consider myself disqualified, by reason of lack of training, for any business or commercial enterprise. The only useful thing I knew, aside from fancy bookbinding and china-painting, was how to run an automobile.
>
> At the present time there are only two industries that seem to be really paying and which, apparently, have a future. Those two are automobile and moving-picture manufacturing. I decided in favor of the automobile, first, because I understand motors; secondly, because I wished to demonstrate that if women can equal men in subordinate positions they can equal them in a larger sphere.
>
> The work I am now doing is typically a man's work. The automobile business is typically a man's business. Women have had no opportunity to enter it because they would not qualify. I believe that every one should work, married or single. If a married man does not want his wife to work for a salary, he should see that she receives an equal percentage of his salary. If there are large business ventures, husband and wife should lose or gain equally. Industry has made it possible for thousands of women to enter subordinate positions as clerks, stenographers, cashiers, agents, and in many other capacities. Women should not be content to stop there.

Miss Jones, who is described as "suffragist, heiress, artist, bookbinder, and 'hiker,'" as well as chauffeur, has, it may be supposed, small use for the more domestic occupations. It is her opinion that the process of darning of stockings by any woman of mentality is nothing but the weaving of the strands of possibility into the weft of futility. The woman who spends her mornings with duster and broom and her afternoons bending over a coal-range is an anachronism. She adds:

> In every State are idiot-asylums whose inmates are expert at darning and mending. Any one of those idiots sitting by the fireside could do the family mending while the woman of education, ingenuity, and common sense could utilize her faculties to the betterment of her family and the country. After ten years of household drudgery the brain of any woman having no outlet for her intellectual energy must become dormant. After suffrage is granted women will no longer be content to waste their brains in this manner. There is nothing creative in mending a torn apron.

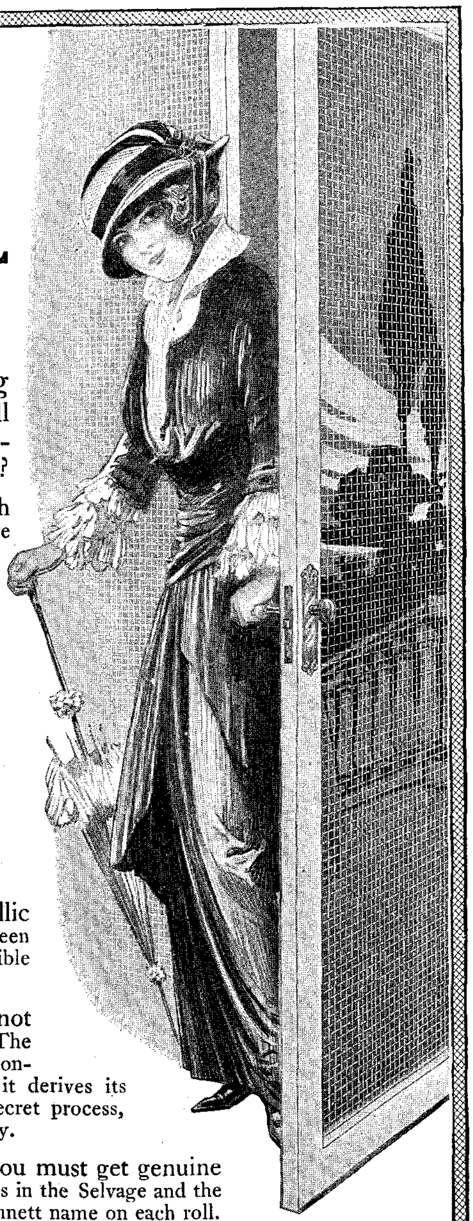
There is no originality, no individuality, in darning socks.

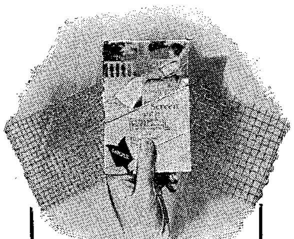
From here on the interview proceeded happily enough, but we are soon concerned to discover that Miss Jones's liking for a mechanician's job is no greater than her fondness for stocking-darning. We read:

> Miss Jones, heiress, suffragist, and mechanician, descended from the black touring-car and again took possession of the oil-soaked rag.
>
> "I'll go right on cleaning out these cylinders," she remarked, reaching one plump hand whose acquaintance with diamonds it would have been difficult to believe, judging from its condition at that moment, down into the depths of the auto's interior and wiping out the cylinder. "There was nothing whatever the matter with this machine except that the cylinders needed cleaning," she continued. "All I had to do was to rip off the heads and get the dirt out. Women have spent so many years cleaning pots and pans they ought to be good at this. This could all have been done in the garage at home.
>
> "But of course I would loathe the work were I to do it all the time. I have no such intention. I merely want to know how it is done. No chauffeur will ever again be able to make me believe him when he says it will take three hours to do a piece of automobile work which I could do myself in ten minutes. When I leave here I shall be able to teach others. I shall not follow the custom of women of the past who have wasted themselves doing what they might have hired done by some one less competent or less ambitious and using their own minds for greater and more remunerative efforts.
>
> "Since I came here I have learned all about defective carbureters, defective ignition system, valve trouble, radiator leak, and other automobile ailments."

What to this amateur mechanic seems most bitter injustice is that, while boys have ever the mental stimulus of preparation for a career and a place in the world's work, the mentality of the young women of America goes undeveloped and uninspired. She says:

> Why shouldn't a society girl be brought up with the idea of ultimately entering business quite as extensively as her brother? Society must be exclusive or it would not be society. Since it is exclusive, one must eventually grow tired of many stupid people who are included in its circles. To men, society is only a pastime, yet the majority expect it to be women's whole existence. Such an existence is not enough for young people with energy, vitality, and individuality. Not given a proper outlet for that energy, they often get into mischief. Society girls should receive business training.
>
> After six weeks of this mechanical work I am going to sell motor-cars and go into anything that comes along in that line of business. If I have any influence with other women I will urge them to enter the same field. Of all the women I know, whether in the suffrage ranks or out of them, not one has so far appeared shocked at or attempted to discourage me in my undertaking. Whatever of a dissuading nature has been said was by men.





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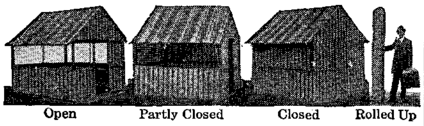

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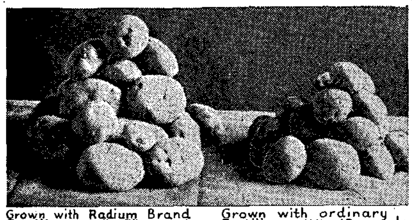

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RECHRISTENING A SINKING SHIP

THE Germans still say that a British battle-cruiser was sent to the bottom in the North Sea fight in which they lost the *Blücher*. The English deny absolutely that any British ship was sunk in that engagement. Which is right? A German writer, says the New York *Evening Post Saturday Magazine*, offers an explanation that has at least the merit of ingenuity:

> He recalls the statement of the British press that the German cruiser *Kolberg* had been sent to the bottom. The conflict of evidence drove him to consult, in the interest of historical accuracy, a friend of his high in British naval circles. This, he says, is the truth—the whole truth:
>
> Actually in the course of the fight a sister ship of the *Lion* was torpedoed below the water-line. When the British Admiral saw that the ship was doomed, he resolved upon a piece of magnanimity unparalleled in the entire history of the English Navy. Convinced that a sunken cruiser had no value whatever to the fleet of his Britannic Majesty, he decided to make a present of the sinking vessel to the Imperial German Navy. With the heroic words, "In the name of the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Emperor of India, I christen thee *Kolberg*," he confirmed the transfer of the battle-cruiser to the German Admiral. Two minutes later the *Kolberg* disappeared.
>
> If the German Admiralty refused to recognize the gift, that is their affair.

"MADAME PIMPERNEL"

IN Baroness Orczy's story of "The Scarlet Pimpernel," it was an English nobleman who assumed that mysterious title and was responsible for the rescue of many a French aristocrat from the Reign of Terror. To-day Mrs. Lewis Chase, an American, has been given the name of "Madame Pimpernel" for her services in Europe as "war chaperone" to the many women in England and Germany who were caught by the war in alien lands and dared not risk the trip home alone. She was called upon at first to safe-conduct a wealthy young girl from England to Vienna; she realized soon enough that she might find all the employment of that sort that she desired, and so she made the most of the opportunity. In the words of a New York *Evening World* eulogy of her performance:

> For four months she has been conducting large groups of panic-stricken German and Austrian women from England to their native towns in the heart of war-torn Europe, and bringing back other groups of frightened, helpless Englishwomen marooned in a hostile land. It is one of our proudest boasts that a daughter of Uncle Sam can take care of herself the world over. Mrs. Chase has proved that she can also take care of the daughters of England, Germany, Austria, and Belgium. At least 600 women and children have been taken out of the country of an enemy and returned to their own homes by Mrs. Chase since last November. On one trip she sailed from

PURE WATER IS INDISPENSABLE TO HEALTH. POLAND WATER can be obtained everywhere. Drink Poland at home and away from home, and avoid the consequences of a change of water.

GARDEN TALKS

SHRUBS AND PERENNIALS

Among the absolute essentials for suburban grounds or country estates are trees, shrubs, perennials, etc. They are as necessary to landscape architecture as the background is to a painting. A landscape expert has thus summed up tersely principles for planting perennials: "Don't scatter your shrubs or plants. Group. Plant to hide unsightly backgrounds; plant to form vistas for your grounds and for borders. Put tall shrubs behind shorter ones. Keep plantings in irregular outlines. Plant for continuous bloom. I can't name all the good varieties, but here are a few of the standards:"

Tall Trees—Red Maple, Pin Oak, Hemlock, Norway Spruce, White Pine, Linden, Magnolia.

Smaller Trees—Dogwood, Mountain Ash, Japanese Maple, Blue Spruce.

SHRUBS	COLOR	BLOOM
Forsythia	bright yellow	May
Snowball	white	"
Japonica	scarlet, etc.	"
Lilac	purple, white	"
Azalea	various	"
Honeysuckle	various	"
Rhododendron	rose, white, etc.	June
Syringa	cream white	"
Dentya	white, rose	"
Rosa Rugosa	various	"
Weigela	various	"
Spirea	various	July
Tamarisk	red, pink	"
Indian Currant	pink, rose	"
Hydrangea	white, etc.	Aug.-Sept.
Althea	pink, white	" "
Barberry	red berries	Winter

For Hedges — Box, Privet, Barberry, Osage, Orange, Japonica.

Perennials—Asters, Bleeding Heart, Chrysanthemums, Coreopsis, Foxglove, Hollyhocks, Iris, Larkspur, Poppies, Phlox, Rudbeckia, Sweet William, Yucca.

Hardy Vines—Climbing Roses, Boston Ivy, Woodbine, Clematis, Honeysuckle, Wisteria, Trumpet-creeper, Bitter Sweet, Perennial Pea.

GARDEN DEPARTMENT

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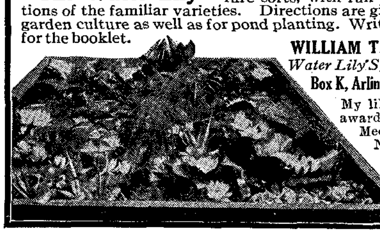

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England the day Scarborough was bombarded. She made another voyage the first day of the submarine blockade. The last ship on which she took passage sailed within a length of a mine.

Her first case was a difficult one, and might have been considered an inauspicious beginning, but, one thing leading to another, she found herself almost immediately the invaluable founder of a profession in which she had no rivals and apparently unlimited patronage. As she rehearses her experiences, she sees nothing remarkable in her beginning, nor in her constancy in continuing her work in the face of difficulties and discomforts. As she tells the story:

> I was called up on the telephone at eight o'clock in the morning, and asked to leave England for Vienna at two that afternoon with a young girl whose home was in the Austrian capital. I went—that's all. Ever since that day early in November, I have been making the trips to and from the Continent, remaining at home not more than two days between each trip. I feel like the Wandering Jew, and my family has quite forgotten how I look, but I wouldn't have missed the experience for anything.
>
> I worked for the International Woman's Relief Committee, for the splendidly efficient Englishwomen of which it is composed can not, of course, pass beyond German and Austrian frontiers. And such a time as I had with that first pretty girl I chaperoned. She was a young imp! She was a member of the Rothschild family, but a thoroughly spoiled child. She had been expelled from school in England. She was literally loaded down with money; it is not exaggeration to say that we had as much gold as we could possibly carry.

They finally arrived in Vienna, however, and there Mrs. Lewis found a number of Englishwomen commissioned to her care for the trip back to England. She says:

> Before I started back, an Austrian woman came to me and implored me to rescue her daughter who was at school in England.
>
> Hearing of the three vain attempts to "rescue" the girl, I asked the mother point-blank if her daughter's school bill was paid. Then she gave me power of attorney and I promised to bring back the child. I did, too. I simply went down to the English school and said that I wanted her.
>
> The school mistress didn't make any trouble; neither did any of the other authorities with whom I had dealings. Often I had to go to German officials and say that certain things must be done. "Madame, it is impossible," I heard in reply. "But it is essential or I wouldn't have asked you," I repeated. And whatever I requested was done at once.
>
> I was insulted only once. I do not speak a word of German, but that didn't handicap me in my numerous trips to Germany. Only in the office of a German consul in Holland did a clerk haughtily inform me, "This is German soil, and German should be spoken here."
>
> My back was up in a minute! I promptly replied, "I am a neutral, and I shall speak the language of my neutral country wherever I see fit." The Consul himself came forward, saying, "Madame, you are quite right, and I beg to apologize for the bad behavior of my clerk."

Her parties usually consisted of about forty women, and these were invariably of all ages and classes of society. Among the rest, she states,

> There were cooks, school-girls, governesses, mothers, and babies, wealthy old ladies. I was a mother to them all. I soothed their hysterics, paid their hotel bills—with their money, of course,—got them all on and off various boats and trains, helped them with bird-cages, boxes, and bags in porterless France, and looked after their papers.
>
> That last was the big job. In the town of Wesel I spent one whole day driving my charges to the police station, two by two, to have their passports viséd, with a mounted escort of German soldiers who didn't once take their eyes off us. I made two trips to Vienna and went to Berlin, Frankfort, Cologne, Nuremberg, and other German towns. All my forty were not usually consigned to the same place, but had to be dropt along the road. I even went to Silesia, where I threw a snowball into Russia and slept in houses which shook continuously from artillery-fire.

Mrs. Lewis did not fail to experience the usual troubles of the chaperone, and often found that the difficulties imposed by the war, the authorities, and the exterior perils *en route* hardly compared with the dangers and misunderstandings invited by the actions of her charges. Altho the time and place were anything but appropriate, she declares that

> Many of the women in my charge did nothing but flirt from the time they started to the journey's end. A mother with a baby in her arms and two children clinging to her skirts would allow the children to wander the length of the train while she made eyes at the conductor.
>
> On one trip a very pretty girl informed me, when we reached Flushing, that she felt too ill to go on with us to Rotterdam and would have to stay in Flushing till the next morning.
>
> "You must go with me or you can't go at all," I said.
>
> "Oh, I didn't know," she murmured disappointedly. "I'll tell him."
>
> If I could have gagged my charges everything would have been so much easier. But they were constantly making isolated remarks which it took me two hours to explain.
>
> For instance, there was the small English boy whom I was to bring out of Berlin with his mother. Their papers weren't in as good order as I could wish. "Remember that you are English, Henry," I cautioned him, "and that you must talk nothing but English till we get home, even tho you have been taught German."
>
> We went to the British Embassy for passports. "You're a little English boy, aren't you, Henry?" asked the gentleman on whom our fate depended. And Henry answered, "*Ja!*"
>
> My last trip was to Belgium, from which I brought three babies, one in long clothes, one two years old, and one four, to their parents in England. Every officer who wanted to see my passport on that trip

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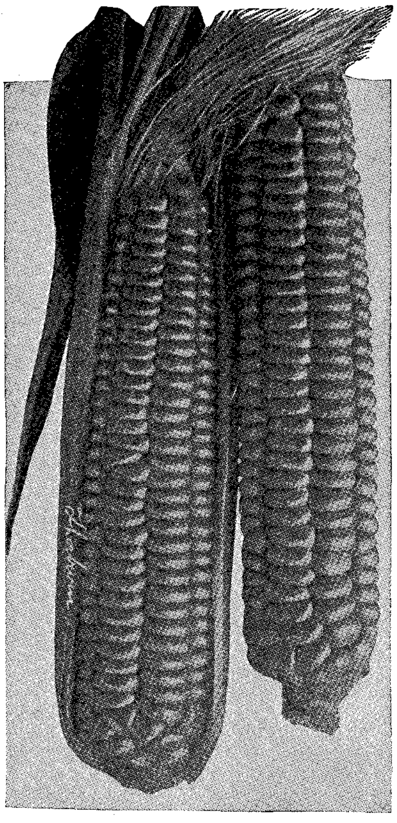

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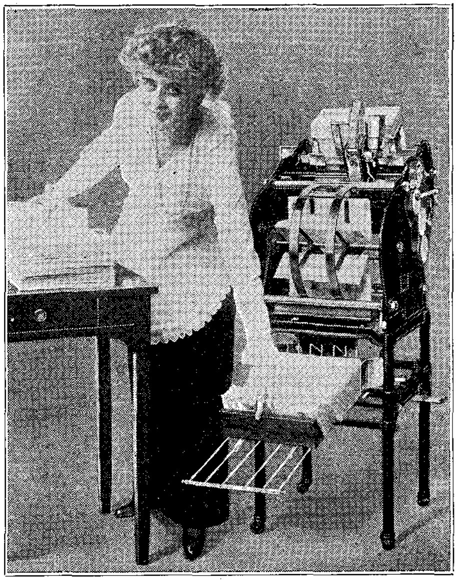

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had to hold the smallest baby while I fished it out.

Asked the one never-failing question, which springs naturally to the lips of every one of those Americans who have contributed to the best of their ability to save a nation from starvation, the War Chaperone replies:

> Belgians of the better class can not speak of America without the tears rolling down their cheeks. They say that never before in all history has one nation come so splendidly to the aid of another.

THE RABBITS OF NIMITYBELLE

HALF a dozen rabbits paid the Commonwealth of Australia the astonishing sum of $3,000,000 last year. More than that, they have been paying Australia like sums for several years, and will probably continue to do so for years to come. This prodigious activity excels even the mythical feats of the German Easter-egg-laying hare. It is true, the six rabbits are dead now, but their descendants carry on the work in their name. For a long time, their efforts were misunderstood, and they were regarded as an unmitigated pest, but Australia is ungrateful no longer; rabbit-trapping has become a profitable industry, especially in the Nimitybelle (Nimmitabel) region in southeastern New South Wales. So a Sydney newspaper reports, at least, and upon this report the Providence *Journal* comments as follows:

> One buyer alone, it seems, sent away over a ton of skins each week all through last season. It has been decided to start freezing-works at the place—that means carrying the surplus rabbit-crop over in cold storage. The exportation of rabbit-skins from Australia now exceeds in value over $3,000,000 annually, according to the Sydney report.
>
> Now this is astonishing information. The antipodes are to be congratulated. For years we have been hearing about their pest of rabbits. Australians have long viewed with gloom the overrunning of their continent. What mosquitoes are to New Jersey or prairie-dogs to Kansas, or the gypsy-moth to New England, rabbits are to Australia—that has been the impression.
>
> It was sixty years ago, or so, that an incautious gentleman of New South Wales obtained from Europe, and turned loose in the colony, three pairs of rabbits. As the population and wealth of Australia increased, the rabbits increased; and more than correspondingly. Until recently, it has been a tremendous problem how to check them—to say nothing of extermination. They drove farmers from their lands, and have threatened such devastation as has not been known since the succession of plagues paralyzed Egypt. Travelers report that rabbit-proof fences are characteristic of the Australian landscape. Some years ago an attempt was made to spread a parasitic epidemic among them. But the pensive rabbit multiplied faster than the germs.
>
> The Australians have found a way, at last. They have solved the exasperating riddle by turning the rabbits to profit. A

demand for rabbit has been created in the world's marts, it appears, especially for the skins. What was a nuisance, and a destructive one, is found to be marketable.

This is merely another illustration, of course, of an industrial miracle with which we are familiar—the utilization of what has been thought useless, the working up of a by-product into something of commercial value.

The rabbit resources of Australia are probably inexhaustible. It will be some time, at any rate, before the country will need to take measures to conserve the supply, even with the liveliest demand. Meanwhile, the happy situation is that the Australians are able to sell what they have plenty of, and do not want to keep—what, indeed, they would hitherto have been glad to pay to get rid of. Such luck is enough to make that celebrated Australian bird the laughing-jackass, split its sides with laughter, and the kangaroo leap for joy.

FRENCH HEROINES IN LORRAINE

SISTER JULIE has not yet been celebrated in deathless verse as the heroine of Gerbéviller, but she has been decorated by the President of the French Republic in person, and that is something. When the American war correspondent, Frederick Palmer, visited Lorraine, Sister Julie and her four sisters were located in a village which was remarkable for the fact that, while its church was almost completely shot away, the large brewery situated in the town was practically untouched. Sister Julie says this indicates on which side the Lord is fighting, but Sister Julie has a ready wit which would prevent her passing over that joke even if she were not already prejudiced against the enemy. In *Collier's Weekly*, the reader is introduced to her, in the midst of the turmoil of her work:

> In the middle of the main street were four or five houses, smoke-blackened but not destroyed—an oasis in the sea of destruction—with doors and windows still intact, facing gaps where windows and doors had been. We entered with a sense of awe of the chance which had saved these buildings.
>
> "Sister Julie!" *mon capitaine* called.
>
> A short, sturdy nun of about sixty years answered cheerily and appeared in the dark hall, and led us into the sitting-room, where she spryly placed chairs for our little party. She was smiling; her eyes were sparkling with a hospitable and kindly interest in us, while I felt on my part that thrill of curiosity one always has when he meets some celebrated person for the first time—a curiosity no less keen than if I were to meet Barbara Frietchie.

For ten days Gerbéviller was under fire, and day and night the lives of the inhabitants were in danger; houses were falling or leaping up in flames; there seemed to be no spot, save the brewery, immune from destruction. During all this time Sister Julie and her assistants remained at their posts. Fire pursued them for a time, and drove them from one house to the next. They nursed soldiers

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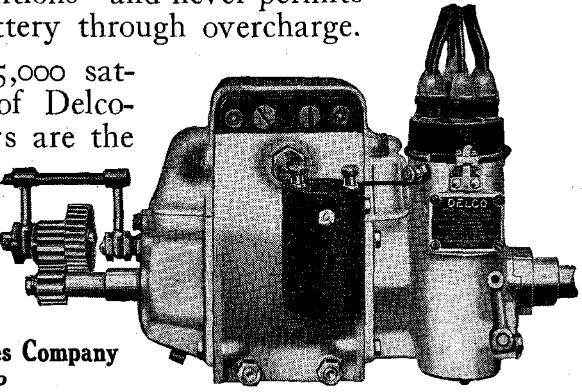

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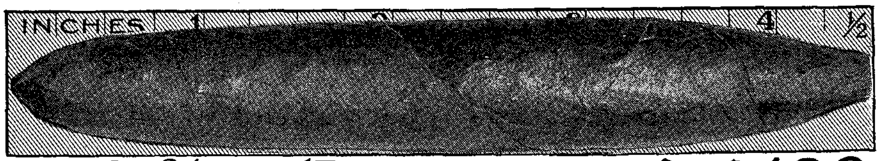

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and townspeople, Germans and French; it was not the easiest task for five women, but they did all that they could—and thought not much of it either, apparently:

> "You were not frightened? You did not think of going away?" she was asked.
>
> "Frightened?" she answered. "I had not time to think of that. Go away? How could I when the Lord's work had come to me?"
>
> President Poincaré went in person to give her the Legion of Honor, the first given to a woman in this war—so rarely given to a woman, and here bestowed with the love of a nation. Sister Mary was in the kitchen at the time and very busy cooking the meal for the sick for whom the sisters are still caring. So Sister Julie took the President of France into the kitchen to meet Sister Mary, quite as she would take you or me. A human being is simply a human being to Sister Julie, to be treated courteously; and great men may not cause a meal for the sick to burn. After the complexity of French politics, President Poincaré was anything but unfavorably impress by the incident.
>
> These nuns saw their townspeople stood up against a wall and shot; they saw their townspeople killed by shells. The cornucopia of war's horrors was emptied at their doors! And women of a provincial town, who had led peaceful, cloistered lives, they did not blench or falter in the presence of ghastliness which only males are supposed to have the stoicism to witness.
>
> What feature of the nightmare had held most vividly in Sister Julie's mind? It is hard to say; but the one which she dwelt on was about the boy and the cow. The invaders, when they came in, ordered that no inhabitant must leave his house, on pain of death. A boy of ten went to take his cow to pasture in the morning as usual. He did not see anything wrong in that. The cow ought to go to pasture. And he was shot, for he broke a military regulation. He might have been a spy using the cow as a blind. War does not bother to discriminate. It kills.
>
> Her national fame has not affected Sister Julie. She remains just what she was before they gave her that cross and ribbon which she keeps in a drawer. She is not of my church, but one does not think of churches when he meets Sister Julie. It is inspiring to know that such a simple soul as she is left in the world.

She is courageous, sympathetic, modest, and unassuming, as we have seen; nor is that all:

> She can enjoy a joke, particularly on the Germans, and her cheerful smile and genuine laugh are a warning to all people who draw long faces in time of trouble and weep over spilled milk. A buoyant temperament and unshaken faith carried her through her ordeal. Tho her hair is white, youth's optimism and youth's confidence in the future and the joy of victory for France overshadow its memory. The town and church would be rebuilt; children would play in the streets again; there was a lot of the Lord's work to do yet.
>
> And in every word and thought she is French. French in her liveliness of spirit and her quickness of comprehension—wholly French, there on the borderland of Germany. If we only went to the outskirts of the town, she reminded us, we

should see how the soldiers of her beloved France fought and why she was happy to have remained in Gerbéviller to welcome them back.

STUDYING CÆSAR ON THE AISNE

IT has been repeatedly pointed out, remarks the Indianapolis *News*, that the Aisne River in France, the scene of so much of the struggle for French soil, is historic in war and, 2000 years ago, was the battle-ground over which Julius Cæsar's legions fought. But a correlated fact is less generally known, namely, that several of the officers among the combatants are using "Cæsar's Commentaries" as an up-to-date text-book in tactics for this region. Our attention is called to an article by an Italian war correspondent upon this subject in the New York *Corriere della Sera:*

> A few weeks ago he visited his friend, a commanding colonel of a French regiment, in his trench, which was furnished with bare necessities only. In a corner, on a small table, lay the open volume of "Commentarii Cæsaris," which the visitor took into his hand out of curiosity in order to see what passage the colonel had just been reading. There he found the description of the fight against the Remi, who, at that time, lived in the neighborhood of the present city of Reims. Principally with the aid of his Numidian troops, Cæsar at that time had prevented the Remi from crossing the River Axona, to-day called the Aisne.
>
> This colonel had received the order to cross the River Aisne with Moroccans and Spahis, and for this purpose he had studied the description of Cæsar. To the astonished question of the reporter, what made him occupy his mind with the study of Cæsar, the Frenchman replied: "Cæsar's battle descriptions form a book from which even in this present-day war a great deal may be learned. Cæsar is by no means as obsolete as you seem to think. I ask you to consider, for instance, that the trenches, which have gained so much importance in this war, date back to Julius Cæsar."

CANNON-SHOT IDIOSYNCRASIES

AFTER the war is over there will doubtless be the usual number of Bibles, orders of honor, and other objects exhibited with marks of rifle-bullets upon them, as the saviors of their owners' lives. That is one of the commonest freaks of warfare, and one which inevitably occurs where bullets fly promiscuously and soldiers carry objects in their breast pockets. The freaks of larger projectiles in warfare are not so common, but two are recorded in a letter from the author and war correspondent, F. Lauriston Bullard, to the Boston *Herald:*

> What is the most curious shot ever made by a cannon-ball or a shell fired by an enemy in battle? A letter appears in *The Academy*, of London, written by a signal-officer who was on the bridge of the British ship which sank the famous *Emden*. He says:
>
> "A shot cut away the port-signal halyards, cut through the range-finder—about six feet of brass—blew off the range-taker's

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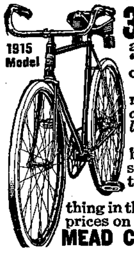

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An article of absorbing interest by the Rev. S. G. Wilson of Tabriz, Persia. Seldom have the sufferings of a neutral nation been so great as those endured in Persia. They are as much worse than the sufferings of the Belgians as the Turks are more uncivilized than the Germans. Also

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by M. Alfred Casalis of Paris, who describes the effect of the conflict on the religious life and missionary work of French Christians. He quotes vivid letters from soldiers in the trenches and tells of the effect of the conflict on Africans in the French mission fields of Basutoland. Other important articles appear in *THE MISSIONARY REVIEW OF THE WORLD* for April, 1915.

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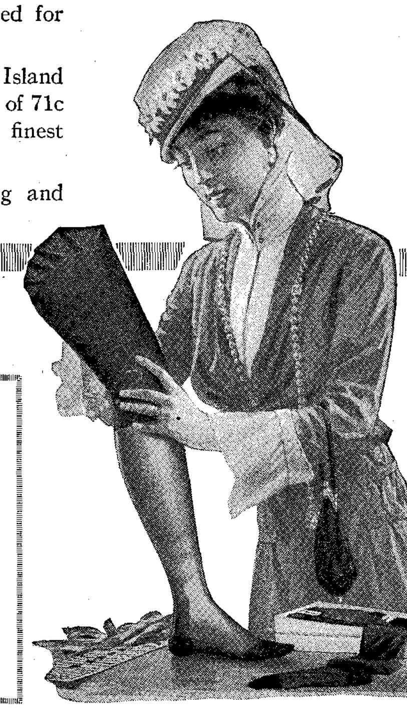

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$1.50 per box and up for six pairs of men's cotton Holeproofs; $2.00 and up for six pairs of women's or children's in cotton; $1.00 per box for four pairs of infants' in cotton. Above boxes guaranteed six months. $1.00 per box for three pairs of children's cotton Holeproofs, guaranteed three months. $2.00 per box for three pairs of men's silk Holeproof socks; $3.00 per box for three pairs of women's silk Holeproof stockings. Boxes of silk guaranteed *three months*. Three pairs of silk-faced Holeproofs for men, $1.50; for women, $2.25. Three pairs of silk-faced are guaranteed for three months.

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leg, cut a rail off, came through the hammocks lining the inside of the bridge, through the screen and through the ship's awning which was launched outside the screen, and then burst. One lump of shell hit the deck only a foot away from me (I have the piece), shooting by my head by inches, and another piece hit the deck and then bounced up and through the bridge screen, taking exactly half a pair of binoculars along with it. Not bad for one shot, was it?

Albert D. Richardson, who went through part of the American Civil War for the New York *Tribune*, records this story. He was on board the flagship of Commodore Foote, the *Benton*, before Island No. 10, in the Mississippi River, in 1862. The ship was constantly under the fire of Confederate batteries. One day, he says:

"An eight-inch solid shot penetrated a half-inch iron plating and five inches of timber near the bows as if they were paper, buried itself in the deck and rebounded, striking the roof. It then danced along the entire length of the boat, through the cabin, the wardroom, the machinery pantry, and at the very end fell and remained on the commodore's writing-desk, crushing in the lid."

Probably the Commodore kept it for use as a paper-weight.

HUNTING THE "ODD JOB"

"SWAT-THE-FLY," "Buy-It-Now," "Live-a-Little-Longer," "Lend-a-Hand," "Buy-a-Bale," "Pay-It-Back," and so on and so on—the list of objurgational leagues and exhortational societies grows continually. Among the latest is the "Hire-a-Man" movement, an attempt to alleviate the unemployment situation by individual effort. In Philadelphia the Boy Scouts have lately flocked to this standard, and, *The Public Ledger* tells us, are sending out from Scout headquarters the following letter to each member of the organization:

There is many a family in Philadelphia that is up against it hard for food. They haven't money and they can't get work. Nearly everybody has some odd jobs around the house that they want done this spring. A half-day's job given to some out-of-work man now may save a family from want. The Department of Public Works is conducting a "Hire-a-Man" campaign to get the people to find jobs for the jobless. Citizens are being asked all over the city to do now the odd jobs of repairing they would do anyhow two or three months later.

The danger is that everybody thinks the odd jobs he has are too little to be of help to any one; even a single hour's work is worth while. Find out whether they haven't some little task that needs to be done now. Pass the word along. Ask them to do it now instead of next May. Speak to your parents and friends and get your scoutmaster's advice as to the best way in which you can tackle the problem.

To get a man or a woman to work, phone or write to the nearest charitable society or to Scout headquarters. People who need work will be supplied. Getting work for a person who needs it is one way of doing a "good turn daily."

SPICE OF LIFE

Reproof.—"Who was Shylock, Aunt Ethel?"

"My dear! And you go to Sunday-school and don't know that!"—*Life.*

Her Way.—"Mrs. Clinnick thinks a great deal of her husband."

"You've got the wrong preposition. Make it 'for' instead of 'of.'"—*Browning's Magazine.*

Only a "Ring-Off."—"Auntie, did you ever get a proposal?"

"Once, dear. A gentleman asked me to marry him over the telephone, but he had the wrong number."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Wilful.—"I understand that you have a new motor-car."

"Yes."

"Do you drive it yourself?"

"Nobody drives it. We coax it."—*Washington Star.*

Testing Father.—WILLIE—"Do you know everything, pa?"

PA—"Yes, my son."

WILLIE—"What is the difference between a son of a gun and a pop of a pistol?"—*Williams Purple Cow.*

Ready for the Circus.—FREDDIE—"Are you the trained nurse mama said was coming?"

NURSE—"Yes, dear; I'm the trained nurse."

FREDDIE—"Let's see some of your tricks, then!"—*Seattle Star.*

Fo'c's'le Jokes.—"What is a man-of-war?" said a teacher to his class.

"A cruiser," was the prompt reply.

"What makes it go?"

"Its screw, sir."

"Who goes with it?"

"It's crew, sir."—*Sailor's Magazine.*

Help!—(Revealing the hideous mutilation of the "orficer" joke.)

"Orficer, I am looking for a small man with one eye."

"Sure now, if he's a very small man wouldn't it be better to use both of thim, ma'am?"

Or

"Constable, I am looking for a small man with a tin pail and a pick."

"Considerin' his size, mum, ye'd better to use a dust-pan and a broom."

Or

"Sweeney, I am lookin' fer a small man wid eye-glasses and a white poodle."

"There now, lady, if yez want him very bad I should advise ye to use a telescope and a bloodhound."

Or

"Detectuf, I am looking for a small man with another lady."

"Now, mum, ye'll find him a heap quicker if one of yez takes t'other side of the street."

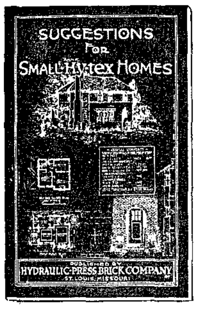
Or

"Mister Policeman, I am looking for a small man with a basket of peaches."

"If he's a very small man, why not try a piece of cheese?"

(Readers who can think of any more of the same variety are tearfully requested to refrain from sending them to the editor.)—*University of Minnesota Minnehaha.*

Here Are Helps for Home Builders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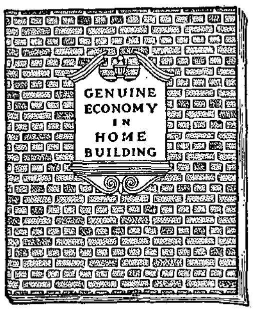

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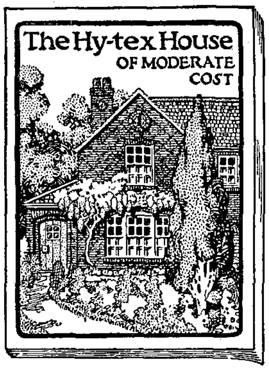

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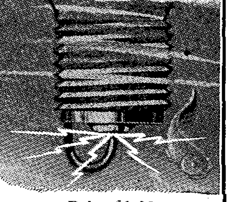

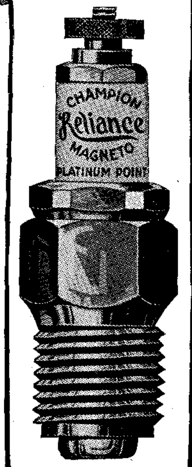

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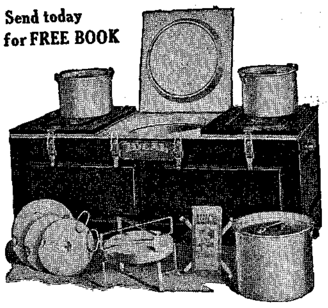

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Pretty Blue.—SAPLEE—"What is this Blue Bird we hear so much about?"

SNAPLEIGH—"The Dove of Peace."—*Judge.*

W. W.-ing.—Poke Eazley had a good offer on his squirrel-rifle the other day, but decided to wait and see what the United States is going to do.—*Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

Impossible.—HIS WIFE—"Dearie, do you think hoop-skirts will ever come in again?"

HER HUSBAND—"Not in this apartment, love."—*Judge.*

Concerned.—PRIVATE SMITH (getting anxious over the non-arrival of a German attack which his company had been told to expect)—"Hope nothing's happened to the blighters!"—*London Opinion.*

No Duplicates.—CUSTOMER—"Waiter, this is the first tender steak I've ever had in your shop."

WAITER—"My goodness! You must have got the guv'nor's."—*Tit-Bits.*

They Had to Be.—MAUD—"Don't you think there are just as good fish in the sea as ever were caught?"

MARIE—"I don't know. But they are smarter, anyway."—*Boston Transcript.*

At The Hague.—HERR HAMMERSCHLEGEL (winding up the argument)—"I think you iss a stupid fool!"

MONSIEUR—"And I sink you a polite gentleman; but possible, is it, we both mistaken."—*Life.*

We All Do It.—"They contemplate a trip to the Frisco exposition."

"That's cheap enough."

"What? Why, the fare—"

"I was speaking of the contemplation."
—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Why.—"Are you going to the Exposition?"

"Nope; can't afford it."

"But your wife bought an entire new outfit to wear at the Exposition."

"That's why we can't afford it."—*Houston Post.*

Signs of Spring.—Dock Hocks, our enterprising blacksmith, who cuts hair on Saturdays, is preparing to open his spring and summer barber business, and will go to Tickville to buy the calico for the long apron that goes around the neck of the customer. He used a skirt to fit down over the patrons last season, but some of them objected to it, as they want to have their hands free for protection while the work is going on.—*Hogwallow Kentuckian.*

A Mixed Blessing.—A gallant Tommy, having received from England an anonymous gift of socks, entered them at once, for he was about to undertake a heavy march. He was soon prey to the most excruciating agony, and when, a mere cripple, he drew off his foot-gear at the end of a terrible day, he discovered inside the toe of the sock what had once been a piece of stiff writing-paper, now reduced to pulp, and on it appeared in bold, feminine hand the almost illegible benediction: "God bless the wearer of this pair of socks!"—*Punch.*

See Ad. for Students in Classified Column

Shocking.—"Speaking of electrifying modern dances, have you seen the Induction Coil?"—*Cornell Widow.*

Moderate.—Boss—"No; we have all the men we need."

Laborer—"Seems like you could take one more, the little bit of work I'd do."—*Judge.*

Incredible.—Young Doctor's Wife—"Mary, go and tell the Doctor there's a patient waiting to see him."

Maid—"I wish you'd go, ma'am. He maybe wouldn't believe me."—*Life.*

Misunderstood.—Ship's Officer—"Oh, there goes eight bells; excuse me, it's my watch below."

Old Lady—"Gracious! Fancy your watch striking as loud as that!"—*Sailor's Magazine.*

A Mean Trick.—The city youth secured a job with Farmer Jones. The morning after his arrival, promptly at 4 o'clock, the farmer rapt on his door and told him to get up. The youth protested.

"What for?" he asked, rubbing his eyes.

"Why, we're going to cut oats," replied the farmer.

"Are they wild oats," queried the youth, "that you've got to sneak up on 'em in the dark?"—*Circle and Success.*

British Humor.—The crew of the *Harpalion*, one of the British ships torpedoed off Beachy Head, arrived in London yesterday. Mr. S. Harper, the second officer, describing the experiences of the crew, said the ship was sailing down the Channel at the rate of about eleven and a half knots.

"We had just sat down to tea," said Mr. Harper, "at the engineers' table, and the chief engineer was saying grace. He had just uttered the words, 'For what we are about to receive may the Lord make us truly thankful,' when there came an awful crash."—*London Times News Item.*

A Warm Invitation.—Sir: The Supreme Court of Illinois, in Aulger *vs.* the People of Illinois, 34 Ill., 486, held that the following was not a challenge to fight a duel, but seemed rather to invite one:

"Sir: It appears that a nife is your feverite of settling fuses and if so bea the case you can con sider that it will sute me you are a Coward and darsent to except of my offer. i want the same chanse of sharpening mi nife you can set your day and I will be on hans . . . . come uplike a man chuse your man an I will chuse mine this thing must be settled iam not a cowerd."—*Chicago Tribune.*

WARNING!

BEWARE OF SUBSCRIPTION SWINDLERS!

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- Asphalt Cement
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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THINGS THAT DID NOT HAPPEN

When the war began in Europe, predictions of misfortune to us in several directions were freely made. As a writer in the New York *Times Annalist* remarks, these predictions "ran the entire gamut of disaster, from the enforced suspension of all usual transactions in the security market to the fall of this country into the maelstrom of the struggle." Some of them are enumerated as follows:

> "There was to be an avalanche of stocks from Europe which would swamp our market if we attempted to reopen it; the country was to be drained of gold to pay for these stocks and to meet our debts to Europe.
>
> "New York, which owed fourscore millions of dollars in England and France, would be unable to meet those obligations when they were due.
>
> "The drain of the war on the financial resources of the countries engaged in the struggle would be so great that money-rates the world over would be forced to prohibitive figures.
>
> "Cotton, of which the Southern States had raised the greatest crop in history, would be practically unsalable, and the loss of a market for that important staple would bring ruin in its wake; a hundred millions at least would be needed to lend to owners of cotton in the South, not in the ordinary course of business, but as an emergency measure undertaken as a matter of patriotism or of national cooperation.
>
> "The Government would have to supply ships, or our merchants would have to stop trading abroad. Other and still other predictions were made, the coming true of any one of which would be a misfortune—the fulfilment of all of which would bring utter disaster."

A glance at this list will show, either that verification has been lacking entirely or that when any one of the evils occurred it was in such small degree as virtually to have disproved the predictions. The writer believes the time has now gone by for these misfortunes in general to come true; in fact, good reasons against their occurrence increase rather than diminish as time goes on. In contrast with them the writer mentions other things of a different kind which have actually occurred since the war began:

> "Europe has sold our securities only in driblets instead of in a stream which was to overwhelm us.
>
> "Before we were through parting with the gold specially provided for export, the exchanges turned so violently in our favor that Europe was hard prest to find means of paying us, and actually has had to send back a substantial part of the gold which we yielded up in the first four months after the war.
>
> "The proposal that the Government provide ships fell by the wayside, but our export trade has gone on increasing, and it is mainly because Europe has less to sell that we are importing so little.
>
> "Money, instead of becoming scarce, has become superabundantly plentiful.
>
> "Cotton, instead of having no market and selling with difficulty at 5 or 6 cents a pound, is selling 4 or 5 cents a pound higher than that, and our recent exports of the staple have exceeded any previous record for the corresponding period of the year.
>
> "Instead of being unable to meet our own obligations abroad, the rest of the world is finding it necessary to seek credits of us to the extent of hundreds of millions.
>
> "The Stock Exchange not only was able to reopen, but has developed such strength that even the cautious management of the exchange felt comfortable in discarding the expedients which were adopted for the protection of the market when its machinery was set in motion after months of suspension."

For distress of any kind that the war has caused this country, there have been important offsets. The writer says, on this point:

> "The trade we are doing with Europe is very real, and the balances which it is piling up for us are very great. In the final analysis, however, we are not bringing other nations into our debt, but merely relieving ourselves of debt to the rest of the world. What is happening is that Europe is recalling from this country much of the capital which it had invested here over a long period. We are making repayment in goods. The essential character of the transaction is not altered by the fact that Europe is borrowing here, for in the international balance-sheet it is the net balance of obligation which counts, and not until the rest of the world owes us more than we owe it will we be a creditor nation.
>
> "Many factors contribute to the fortunate failure of the dire predictions which many indulged in when the war broke out. Excess of pessimism in predicting accounts for the failure of some of the predictions. The failure of some others of those predictions may be attributed to the peculiarly fortunate fact that this country before war came had provided itself with greatly increased credit facilities. The operation of the Federal Reserve Act made it possible for the banks of the country to do a good deal which they could not have done under the old law. By that law slack was created in the credit market, which was called upon to meet the needs of the occasion. That is one reason why it has been so easy for this market to absorb the securities which Europe has been selling here. Another, and a fundamental reason for the failure of others of the forebodings of last Summer, lies in the phenomenal extent to which the markets of the world have looked to this country for food, for clothing, and for supplies of many kinds.
>
> "It would not do to misjudge the real character of much of the trade we are now doing nor to ignore the fact that, while trading more than ever with the rest of the world, we are not trading as much as usual within our own borders. But of our permanent escape from much that was feared eight months ago there can be no doubt. That in itself is much to be thankful for. But this is not all, for there are numerous signs of improvement in the conditions governing our home trade. That improvement is showing in large part, if not wholly, for reasons independent of the situation in Europe."

RAILROADS UNDER THE FIVE PER CENT. RATE INCREASE

By the end of the present month, figures should be at hand to show what effect on railroad earnings has been produced by the permission granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission to advance freight-rates 5 per cent. These rates in Eastern territory went into effect near the end of February, so that the March returns will be the first to indicate what the benefits are

Why be Sixty-five in Body when Less Than Thirty in Years?

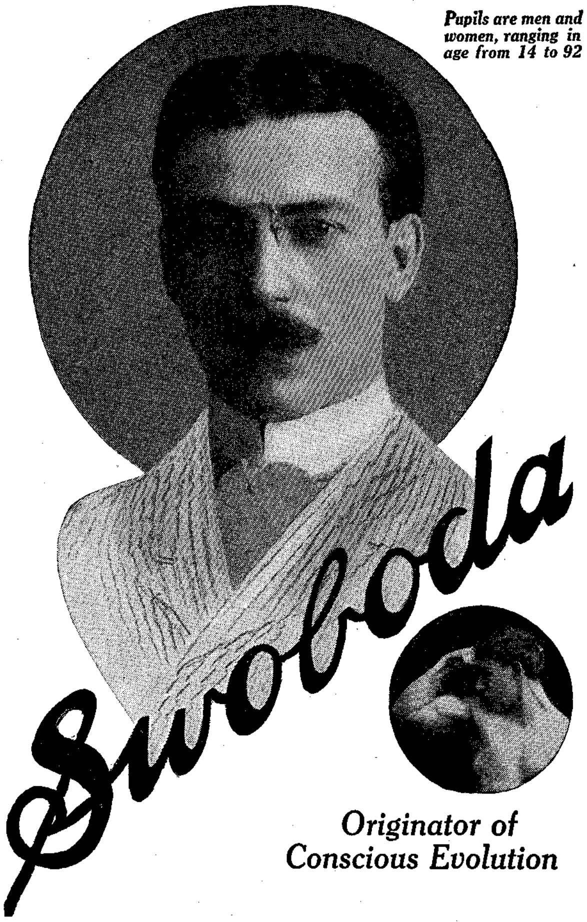
Age in Years and Age in Body are not Identical

You are Only as Young as You are Physiologically Efficient

Why Become Prematurely Old in Whole or in Part?

Why Take Less Than Your Full Share of Life and Pleasure? Are you living a full and successful life? Why not always be at your best?—thoroughly well, virile, energetic. Why not invest in yourself and make the most of your every opportunity? It is easy when you know how. The Swoboda System points the way. It requires no drugs, no appliances, no dieting, no study, no loss of time, no special bathing; there is nothing to worry you. It gives ideal mental and physical conditions without inconvenience or trouble.

Pupils are men and women, ranging in age from 14 to 92



Originator of Conscious Evolution

THE SUCCESSFUL AND ENJOYABLE LIFE

Your living, enjoying and earning power depends entirely upon your energy, health, vitality, memory and will power. The Swoboda System can make you tireless, improve your memory, intensify your will power, and make you physically just as you ought to be. I promise it.

WHAT OTHERS HAVE TO SAY:

"Conscious Evolution has done all for me that you promised and I am simply radiating good health. I can hardly believe it myself, it has made such a great change in me. I am in better condition than I have been for twenty years and am chuck full of energy and ambition. Tasks that were a burden to me in the past are now easy and a pleasure. I have no money to burn or throw to the birds, but if you were to offer me one thousand dollars in good hard cash and put me back where I was before beginning your system, I would say, 'Nothing doing.' I enjoy the work you have mapped out for me and am impatient to get at it.

*"**I shall be sixty-six years old** next August and if you were to see me right now you would say 'forty,' and, as a fact, I am better, stronger, and have more energy than the average man at forty. I have only you and your system to thank for these things, and I want to thank you from the very bottom of a grateful heart for what you have done for me. I am a man now in every sense of the word, whereas I was only a fraction of a man, and rather a small fraction, before profiting thru Conscious Evolution.*

" The strangest part of it all is that my hearing is greatly improved. The muscles of my shoulders, back and abdomen are immense, and I have forgotten that I have a liver, kidneys, heart, or any other organs, except my stomach which makes a loud call three times a day. I have lost all desire for stimulants."

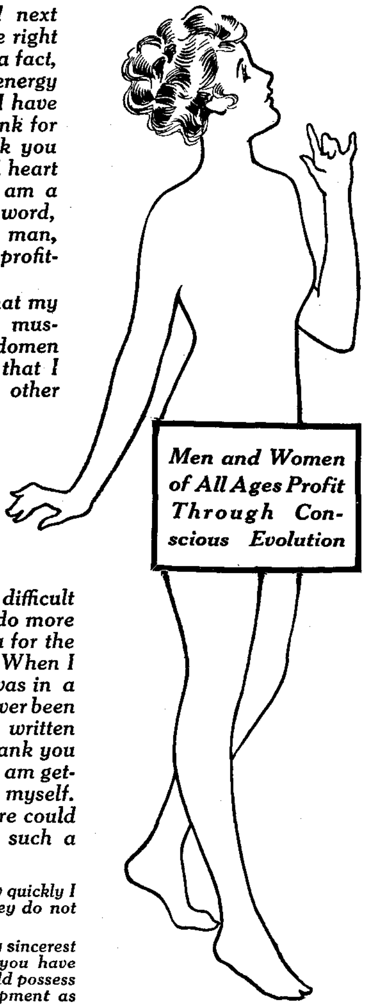
*"**I am seventy-one years of age**, and in three weeks your system has apparently made a new man of me. I am so enthusiastic over Conscious Evolution that it is difficult for me to control myself, and not do more than you say. I want to thank you for the interest you are taking in my case. When I wrote you for your instructions I was in a very desperate condition. I have never been sorry for one minute that I have written you. On the contrary, I want to thank you for what you are doing for me. I am getting along fine; I am a wonder to myself. It does not seem possible that there could be such a change in any one in such a short time."*

"When I tell some of my friends how quickly I was benefited by Conscious Evolution, they do not believe me. They think I exaggerate."

"I feel that I must express once more my sincerest and warmest appreciation of the benefit you have given me. Had any one told me that I could possess such fine quality of body and such development as I do at present, after nine weeks of Conscious Evolution, I would have said that they were raving mad. You have proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that you can do everything you say; in fact, I believe you really do more than you promise. Results have been so startling in my case that I feel that I have been born again. At the time of writing I feel full of life, energy and ambition. My body has assumed a most graceful shape of which I am more than proud and thank the day that I ever heard of you. I could write you a whole lot about your Conscious Evolution, I feel so thankful. There is no better value on God's earth than what you offer, and any one who doubts your statements must be indeed more than skeptical. I would consider it an honor to have you use my letters in every way you think fit."

"One year ago I was an old man of forty; today I am a youth at forty-one."

"I must state that the principle of your system is the most scientific, and at the same time the simplest, I have ever heard. You do not misrepresent one single word in your advertising."



Men and Women of All Ages Profit Through Conscious Evolution

MY NEW COPYRIGHTED BOOK IS FREE. It explains THE SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION and the human body as it has never been explained before. It explains MY NEW THEORY OF THE BODY AND THE MIND. It will startle, educate, and enlighten you.

My book explains HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE and HARDENING OF THE ARTERIES, as well as OLD AGE conditions and how to overcome them.

You will cherish this book for having given you the first real understanding of your body and mind. It shows how you may be able to obtain a superior life; it explains how you may make use of natural laws for your own advantage.

My book will give you a better understanding of yourself than you could obtain from a college course. The information which it imparts cannot be obtained elsewhere at any price. It shows the unlimited possibilities for you through conscious evolution of your cells; it explains my discoveries and what they are doing for men and women. Thousands have advanced themselves in every way through a better realization and conscious use of the principles which I have discovered and which I disclose in my book. It tells what Conscious Evolution means and what it may do for you. It also explains the DANGERS AND AFTER EFFECTS OF EXERCISE and of EXCESSIVE DEEP BREATHING.

I offer my System on a basis which makes it impossible for you to lose a single penny. My guarantee is startling, specific, positive and fraud-proof.

Write for my FREE BOOK and full particulars today before it slips your mind. Make up your mind to at least learn the facts concerning THE SWOBODA SYSTEM OF CONSCIOUS EVOLUTION for men and women.

ALOIS P. SWOBODA, 1284 Aeolian Hall, New York City, N.Y.

The Swoboda System is guaranteed to be as represented likely to be. Thousands of officials employed by the roads affected, these roads numbering fifty-two, have been awaiting these returns eagerly, but with a general conviction that no accurate comparison will be possible, because of variations in weather and other conditions which exert influence in one year and may not in another. A writer in *The Wall Street Journal* says:

"It has been estimated that the increase from passenger traffic on the Pennsylvania Railroad system ought to be $3,000,000 annually and from freight $4,000,000, making a total of $7,000,000 by reason of the allowances of the Interstate Commerce Commission. But long before the order of that commission began to operate the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission made an order reducing anthracite-coal rates, by which the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg stands to lose in traffic profit $1,500,000. The net result from the orders of the traffic regulators and administrators in Harrisburg and Washington ought to be an increase in traffic profits of $5,500,000 per year.

"The Interstate Commerce Commission, in its 5 per cent. advance rate decision, stipulated that the railroad companies should report to the commission the amount of the increase to them as the result of that order subsequent to July, 1914, at the end of twelve months and also at the end of twenty-four. This entailed on the railroad companies an immense amount of work and a considerable money cost. The filing of the tariff in the 5 per cent. advance rate case cost some of the leading railroads at least a half million dollars, and, besides, the ordinary routine of business in their offices was upset for months in preparing and arranging data for this and other Interstate Commerce Commission requirements.

"The traffic movement this month on Eastern railroads does not show the improvement that was expected. It is somewhat better than in the dull winter period, but it is by no means satisfying. The comparison is made difficult by the fact that weather conditions last year were very different from those conditions this month."

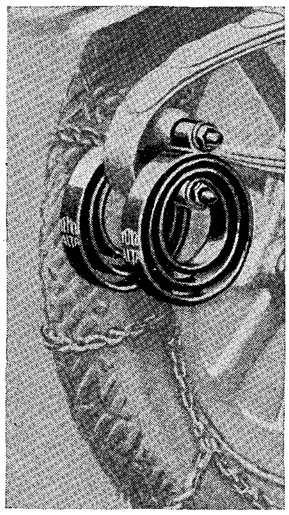
MONEY THAT ALIENS SEND ABROAD

In reckoning the balance in our international trade an important item has always been the remittances made to Europe by our alien population. Some of this large sum goes through the post-office, some through immigration bankers, some through steamship-ticket agencies. No exact estimate of the amount has ever been prepared, nor is one easily possible. Estimates of the total vary from $150,000,000 to $250,000,000 annually. In normal and prosperous times it is believed that the total is not much below the latter sum. Following is the distribution of the total among the chief European countries in normal times, according to recent estimates:

Country	*U. S. P. O.*	*Other Sources*	*Total*
Austria-Hungary	$18,000,000	$37,600,000	$55,600,000
Italy	22,000,000	33,600,000	55,600,000
Great Britain	15,000,000	20,000,000	35,000,000
Russia	15,000,000	18,600,000	33,600,000
Germany	4,000,000	5,000,000	9,000,000
France	1,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000
Total	$75,000,000	$117,800,000	$192,800,000
Grand total*	$100,000,000	$150,000,000	$250,000,000

* The grand total is the approximation using the maximum estimate.

These figures are discust in *The Wall Street Journal* in the light of the war in Europe, the industrial depression, and the declines in railroad construction and in building operations. A condition of unemployment, such as perhaps the country never before knew, has prevailed, and this



TEMCO -Alta Guaranteed Universal SHOCK ABSORBER $12 COMPLETE SET

ENJOY the added comfort, pleasure and satisfaction now of riding over Temco-Alta Shock Absorbers which add 15 feet of spring to your car so it takes the rough places smoothly and evenly with all four wheels on the ground. No more oscillation; no jolting, no swing, no vibration.

The saving in tire bills and car repairs alone will quickly pay for your set of Temco-Alta Shock Absorbers.

No Adjustment Necessary

They are made on right principles for universal use, rightly proportioned in high-grade, specially heat-treated steel in each spring, already adjusted in harmony with the weight of your particular car.

No oil or grease required. They are always clean as well as ornamental on even the highest priced cars.

Easily and quickly put on. No holes to drill. Anybody can install them.

Can be easily and quickly put on almost any car—old or new:

Overland	Reo
Studebaker	Dodge
Maxwell	Chalmers
Buick	Oakland
Chevrolet	Mitchell
Ohio Electric	Chicago Electric

And large list of other leading cars.

Prevent Breakage

Without shock absorbers the springs of your car are subjected to excessive oscillation and will frequently break as well as deteriorate. Temco-Alta Shock Absorbers add long life to the springs. In each Temco-Alta Spring there is 46 inches of high-grade, scientifically heat-treated steel, and the complete set adds 15 feet of extra springs to your car. Instead of that stiff, unyielding shackle, you have an elastic, springy shackle that absorbs all vibrations.

Unlimited Guarantee

Temco-Alta Shock Absorbers must fully, thoroughly and completely satisfy you in every way, or you can return them and get your money back.

For sale by leading dealers. Insist on getting Temco-Altas and no others. If you cannot get them from your dealer, we will see that you are supplied promptly, anywhere you live, on receipt of price. Literature FREE. Order a set today.

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Ford Owners: *We also manufacture the famous TEMCO Shock Absorber for Ford cars. Have you tried them? Complete Set $15.00. From your Dealer or direct.*

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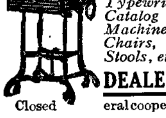

You Get More Room More Light More Work

Only metal typewriter table-cabinet made.

X-Ray View Showing Depths of Pockets for Stationery

Four sq. ft. when closed. Saves 6 sq. ft. floor space. Stenographer always has good light. This means greater speed. Less cost per letter.

Clean, sanitary, convenient. No drawers to be cluttered, but ample room for week's supply of stationery.

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Be sure to get the genuine "Uhl" steel typewriter table cabinet. Look for our name and trade-mark. It is your guarantee against substitution.

UHL ART STEEL TYPEWRITER TABLE-CABINET

Indestructible steel frame—built-up wood platforms. Firm, rigid and noiseless under operation. Slight move of steel lever puts casters in position. Moved easily from room to room or out of way when idle. Steel, dust-proof, self-locking roll-top. Proof against mice and prying eyes.

GUARANTEED 100% PRACTICAL

If your dealer can't supply you, write us on your business stationery and we'll ship the "Uhl" on 15 days' trial. Write today for free booklet.

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UHL ART STEEL FURNITURE

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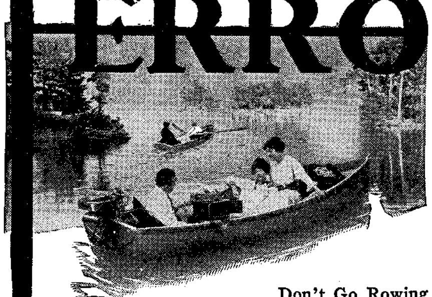

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For Fun and Health

The Ferro gives pleasure and profit all summer, at little cost and no trouble. Easy to carry, is quickly attached to any rowboat or canoe, gives 2 to 10 miles speed per hour.

Powerful, dependable, a child can run it, yet all the grown-ups enjoy it. Send for complete information about the Ferro and its special features. If you don't find dealer, write us direct for motor. Some good territory still open for men who can qualify as Ferro agents. Write at once, giving references.

$85 with Bosch Reversible Waterproof Magneto. $65 with Waterproof Battery Ignition.

The Ferro Machine & Foundry Co.
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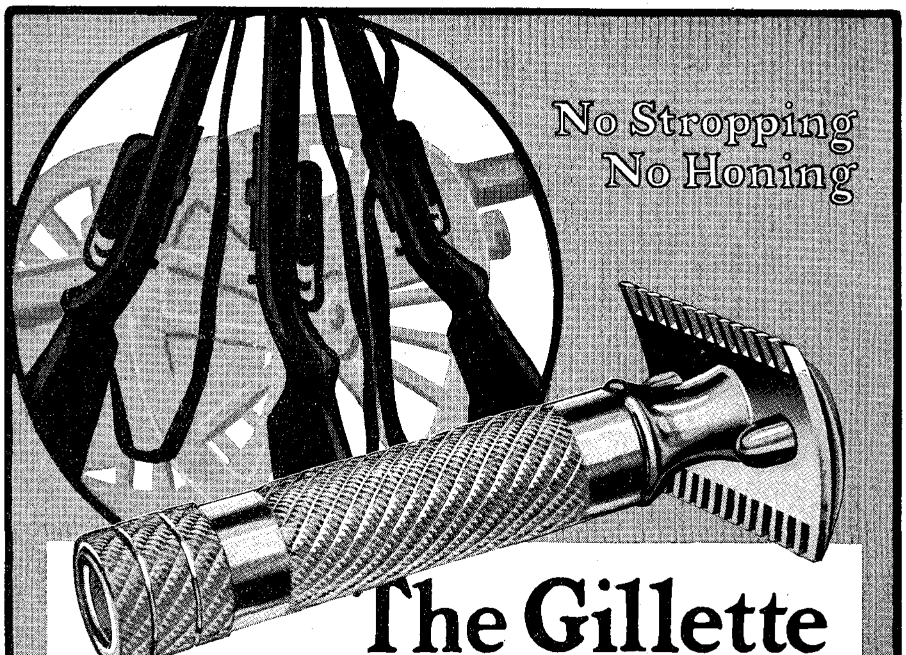
naturally finds reflection in the volume of savings available for remittances by aliens to Europe. The writer says:

> "Upon the declaration of war the international money market was so disorganized that our Post-office Department was unable to purchase foreign exchange on the various European countries to meet remittances incidental to the sale of money-orders payable in these foreign countries. Sterling exchange rose to the unprecedented figure of $6. This was a nominal rate, for, in fact, there was very little foreign exchange available.
>
> "The post-office then refused to issue to one person money-orders payable abroad in excess of $100. In spite of this restriction large sums of money were sent abroad both to foreign relatives of our aliens and to American tourists who were caught abroad when war was declared. Now that foreign exchange is moving freely the post-office has removed its restriction.
>
> "Unfortunately the Post-office Department does not make public by months the amount of money shipped abroad through money-orders. The figures are compiled by quarters of the fiscal years, the latest being for the three months ended September 30, 1914. In that period, despite the restrictions it was necessary to place on the issue of foreign money-orders at the outbreak of the war, orders were issued to the amount of $15,164,173. This compares with $25,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1913, and $22,000,000 of 1912."

ECONOMY IN WAR-TIMES

That economy is being everywhere taught by the war has become a commonplace among students of present economic conditions. This is true not only in relation to private expenditures, but in relation to expenditures by corporations. The European governments, however, whatever be the economies practised individually by European people, are squandering rather than economizing, their outlays being those sternly enforced for military supplies and implements of slaughter. Moreover, it has become a part of their business to destroy values wherever they encounter them on land or sea. The plain people, however, dwelling at home whether in belligerent countries or among the neutrals, and including ourselves, have been generally learning lessons as to how much less they can live on than formerly. Superfluities, it has been found, can be dispensed with, without causing either suffering or real privation. Some one in *The Journal of Commerce* writes:

> "There is need of economizing for many people and of increasing effort to obtain the means of living. In other words, there is occasion for increased economy and efficiency, and many are finding how easily it can be accomplished. Few, however, stop to consider how much it may come to in a large population in the course of a year. Suppose, for instance, there are twenty million families in the United States, each with at least one on the average who earns its support in one way or another. We may allow that one-fourth of them have such meager means of support that they can not be expected to reduce it, tho they may with care make it 'go further' in securing comfort. Another fourth, we will say, could not be expected to save more than one dollar a week on the average from what they have been accustomed to spend. Then we may reach the fairly well-to-do who could without deprivation retrench to the extent of three dollars a week. The last fourth, which includes the better-to-do and the rich, who are wont to indulge, not only in superfluities



The Gillette on the Firing Line

OUT of the war-torn trenches there comes a remarkable letter. Written by a young officer to his uncle here in America, who had sent him a Gillette Safety Razor.

"I thank you very much for the welcome Gillette Razor," he writes.

"Not only myself but nearly all of my men are using this razor. It is passed around among them, and one may see men using it at any time of the day or night.

"Sometimes there is no hot water, but the razor works well without it.

"The razor has been used many hundred times, but it still looks like new and will outlast the war if it is not blown to pieces by some of the flying fragments of bursting shells which often whistle about our heads."

Thousands of men under all the warring flags are using the Gillette Safety Razor—on the battle-field of the Marne, in East Prussia and the snow-blocked passes of the Carpathians.

It illustrates the adaptability of the Gillette to every man's habits, needs and circumstances. In little more than ten years, the Gillette Safety Razor has been adopted by men all over the civilized globe.

Gillette Safety Razors and Blades are sold in 145,000 retail stores throughout the world. Gillette dealers in every community. Gillette Razors, $5 to $50. Gillette Blades, 50c and $1 the packet—No Stropping, No Honing.

GILLETTE SAFETY RAZOR COMPANY
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TRADE Gillette MARK

Automobile $1
Bodies Refinished, Tops and Upholstery Redressed

NEW CARS PROTECTED against dust and dirt scratching, rain spotting, sun blistering — with one application of Protexacar TRADE-MARK

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KEEPS FINISH OF CAR LIKE NEW
THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE
PRICE ONE DOLLAR
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Only Practical Dirt, Rain and Weather-Proof Insurance for Automobile Finish
Restores original high lustre and rich finish to old automobiles—and keeps it that way. Apply every 30 days. Ask your dealer or send $1.00 for 1-2 lb. can; lasts six months. Money back if you are not satisfied.

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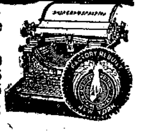

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We have others. Send for catalog describing them, and address of nearest branch office.
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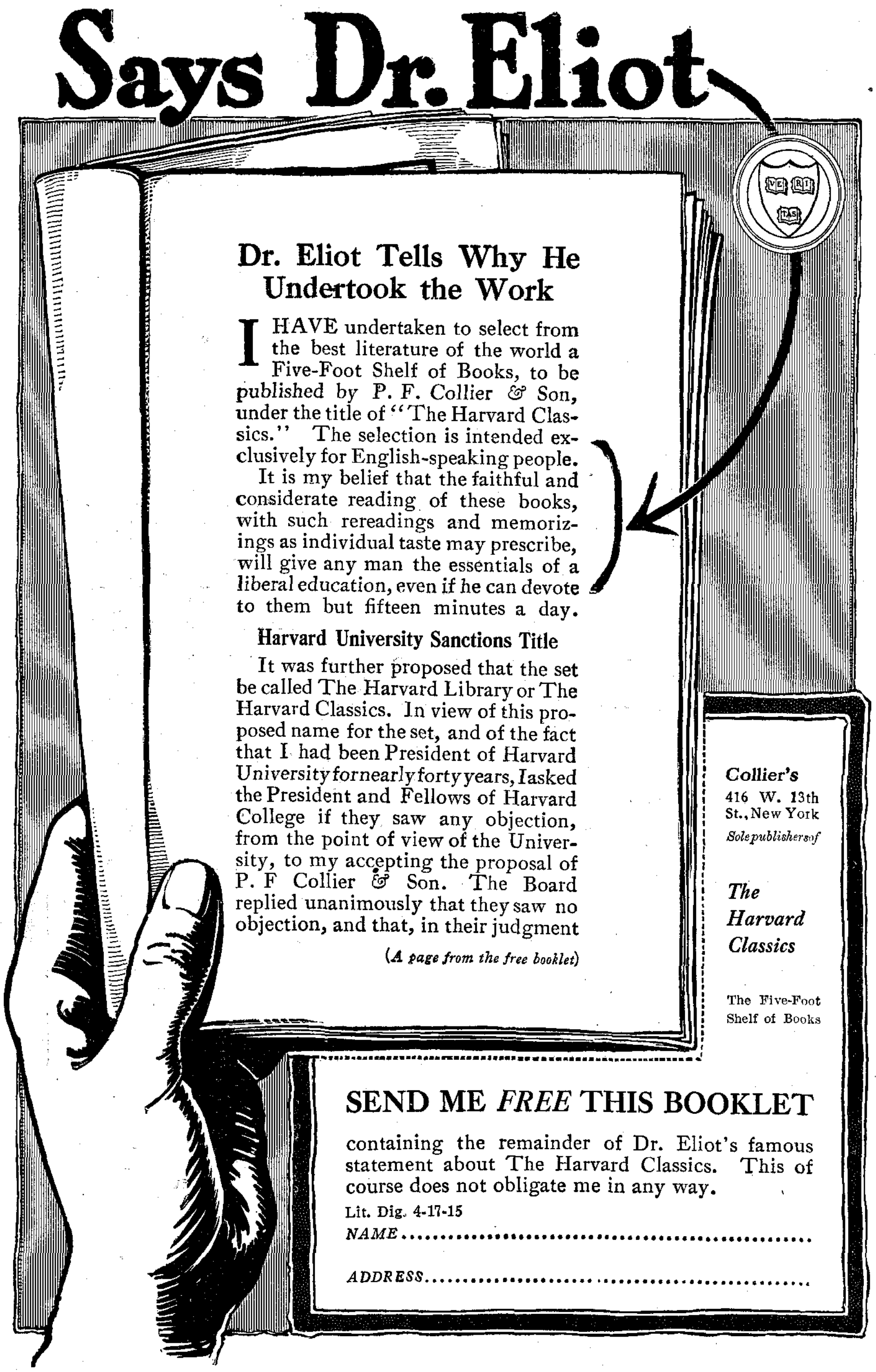

Says Dr. Eliot

Dr. Eliot Tells Why He Undertook the Work

I HAVE undertaken to select from the best literature of the world a Five-Foot Shelf of Books, to be published by P. F. Collier & Son, under the title of "The Harvard Classics." The selection is intended exclusively for English-speaking people.

It is my belief that the faithful and considerate reading of these books, with such rereadings and memorizings as individual taste may prescribe, will give any man the essentials of a liberal education, even if he can devote to them but fifteen minutes a day.

Harvard University Sanctions Title

It was further proposed that the set be called The Harvard Library or The Harvard Classics. In view of this proposed name for the set, and of the fact that I had been President of Harvard University for nearly forty years, I asked the President and Fellows of Harvard College if they saw any objection, from the point of view of the University, to my accepting the proposal of P. F Collier & Son. The Board replied unanimously that they saw no objection, and that, in their judgment

(A page from the free booklet)

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The Five-Foot Shelf of Books

SEND ME *FREE* THIS BOOKLET

containing the remainder of Dr. Eliot's famous statement about The Harvard Classics. This of course does not obligate me in any way.

Lit. Dig. 4-17-15

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ADDRESS..

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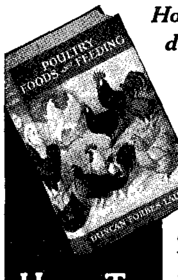

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How $1 May Bring Hundreds To The Chicken Man!

Feed your chickens by **THE LAURIE METHOD**—it has increased egg production and put **Thousands of Dollars** in the pockets of progressive poultrymen. Mr. Laurie has been besieged with requests for details of his wonderfully successful methods, and now gives the results of his years of failures and successes, together with **Tables for Feeding,** *worth hundreds of dollars,* in his new book, **"Poultry Foods and Feeding."** *Get this vital volume!* It will put your chickens on a **Bigger Paying Basis.** Send a $1 bill and we will deliver it immediately. Money back if not satisfied.

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A practical manual for self-instruction by a master of the subject. Invaluable for the teacher, minister, business-man. Contains many choice selections for practise. Cloth, 543 *pp.* $1.25 net; postage 12c.

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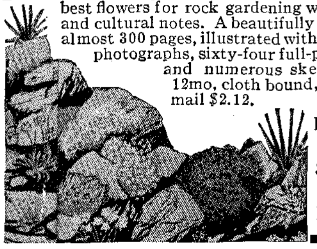
All about rock gardens, what they are, how cared for. Natural rock gardens, made rock gardens; an alphabetical list of all the best flowers for rock gardening with descriptive and cultural notes. A beautifully colored book of almost 300 pages, illustrated with 12 direct color photographs, sixty-four full-page half-tones and numerous sketches. Large 12mo, cloth bound, $2.00 net; by mail $2.12.



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Resources over $9,000,000.00

but in extravagances and heedless waste, might get along with six dollars a week less on the average and be no worse, if not really better, for it.

"Let us see what all this would amount to. Your five million modest earners, saving, we will say for the sake of round numbers, $50 a year, would pile up $250,000,000 in a twelvemonth. Your five million of the fairly well-to-do would add $750,000,000 to the fund, and your better-to-do and rich twice as much, or $1,500,000,000. Here we have $2,500,000,000 saved out of consumption and waste. That is equivalent to the cost of a considerable war and a large national debt. What would be done with it by the people of a nation at peace?"

A concrete and an interesting illustration of what enforced economy may do comes to hand from Russia, where it appears from a report by our consul at Petrograd, Mr. Winship, that deposits in savings-banks have actually increased since the war began—due, it appears, in considerable degree to disuse of vodka:

"The following statistics show the steady increase of deposits in the Russian savings-banks since the declaration of war: 1913, $17,510,000; 1914, $43,260,000; December, 1913, $361,000; December, 1914, $14,987,000; first two weeks of January, 1914, $155,000; first two weeks of January, 1915, $7,880,000. For the entire year 1914 there was thus an increase of $25,750,000 over 1913, of which $14,626,000 fell to December alone. As the increase for the first half of January, 1915, amounted to $7,725,000, the increase for the entire month will probably be $15,450,000, thus exceeding the increase for December, 1914.

"So far as the poorer classes are concerned, the increased savings are undoubtedly due to the absolute prohibition of the sale of vodka, while among the more well-to-do classes a variety of causes may be mentioned. The only two ports that have been open to trade since the beginning of the war—Vladivostok and Archangel—have been occupied almost exclusively with Government consignments, so that the importation of foreign articles of luxury has practically ceased. Further, the business of the restaurants and cabarets and the amount of private entertaining have been greatly curtailed. The severe retrenchment in the imperial theaters has also had its effect.

"It may be further mentioned that many families are considerably reduced in size on account of absences due to army service, and that the women of these and many other families are giving their time to hospital work. A small part of the new deposits undoubtedly consists of charity funds collected in advance for the relief of soldiers' families and hospitals. The increased means at the disposal of the families of the great numbers of reserve officers is also a factor."

THE PROBLEM OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES

Managers and stockholders of the express companies await with much interest the hearing next month by the Interstate Commerce Commission of a plea from the companies for increased rates. It is now about two years since the commission obliged the companies to reduce their rates. Soon afterward the parcel post was established, so that, in two ways, were their receipts depleted. As a consequence, they are now in a position where they can not earn their dividends—not even such dividends as remain after considerable reductions made in dividend rates. Some of the companies, in fact, find that, from operations, they have, instead of surpluses for dividends, actual deficits. The dividends which they pay are paid from other income, that is, from real estate and stocks which the companies own.

The problem which will now come before the commission is a complicated one. It relates not only to the express companies, but to the parcel post and to the compensation which the Government gives to the railroads for carrying mails. All these are bound together. No one has undertaken to forecast the decision of the commission. As a matter of fact, the commission itself probably does not know what it will do. It must first hear the evidence the companies have to submit. There is in many quarters a strong feeling that relief should be given and the action of the commission in granting a 5 per cent. rate increase on freight has led to a belief that the express companies will eventually get some favorable decision. At the time of the reductions, it was stipulated and understood that the new rates were to be tried out for a certain period only. That period has now expired. The Washington correspondent of *The Journal of Commerce* says on this subject:

> "It is believed that a general plan of reforming the present governmental policy as to transportation rates will have to be resorted to. This will involve several distinct elements when the time comes to put it into operation. The basic question is the plan to be pursued in fixing parcel-post rates for the future. There seems to be a good deal of basis for the opinion expressed in various expert quarters that the express-rate system established by the commission would have wrought a good deal less damage had it not been for the inauguration of the parcel post. Altho parcel-post legislation had been urged for a long while before the express-rate-zone system of the commission was originally worked out, it had been supposed by most persons that the adoption of the plan was not likely to occur for a considerable period to come. There is little or no reason for thinking that those who shaped the zone system did so with any allowance for loss of business to the parcel post. It was undoubtedly assumed that the companies would retain all their old business under the new rates, and would probably develop an additional trade, owing to the fact that rates for many distances were now to be much lower than formerly. The parcel-post system naturally destroyed the basis of this assumption. It is not possible to state, except by inference, how much express business was lost to the parcel post, inasmuch as the new express-rates and the parcel-post system went into effect within so short a time of one another and inasmuch as the new express-rates differed so notably from the rate structure that had previously existed.
>
> "If express-rates were to be raised in such a way as to transfer more business to the parcel post, even tho the aggregate money-revenue of the express companies was increased, the advance in the volume of parcel-post matter would add to the troubles of the roads by increasing the volume of the mail business, for which, they now contend, they are inadequately paid. Enlargement of this volume would thus intensify the present mail-pay situation, which is already very pressing. Some seem to suppose that if express- and parcel-post rates were readjusted simultaneously the roads would not suffer."

It is said by *The Wall Street Journal* that the point on which the companies base their hope is a contention that the relief asked for will not, if granted, disturb the existing rate structure set up by the commission, the companies merely asking for a

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If you want a clear, fresh, youthful complexion, use Resinol Soap at least once a day. Work a warm, creamy lather of it well into the pores, then rinse the face with plenty of cold water. It does not take many days of such regular care with Resinol Soap to show an improvement, because the Resinol medication *soothes* and *refreshes* the skin, while the pure, alkali-free soap is *cleansing* it. Resinol Soap is excellent as a shampoo, keeping the hair live, thick and lustrous.

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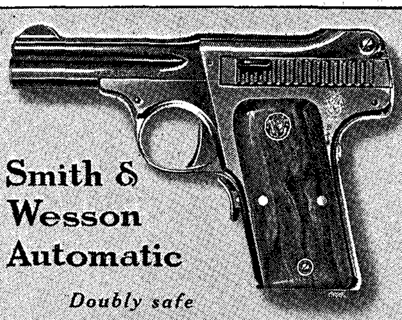

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readjustment of terminal charges. The writer says:

"Three elements compose the rate structure of the commission: (1) A terminal allowance of 20 cents per shipment, which does not vary with the weight or distance; (2) a weight allowance of 25 cents per 100 pounds, which varies with the weight but not the distance; (3) a haulage allowance for each 50 miles carried, which varies with both weight and distance.

"And what the companies have asked for, and in justification of which they will produce evidence based on one year's operations to February 1 last, under the commission schedules, is that the terminal allowance be increased from 20 cents to 25 cents per shipment and that the weight allowance be reduced from 25 cents to 20 cents per 100 pounds. This modification, the express companies assert, will not change the rate structure or the 100-pound charge, but will give them an increase in revenues of about 3½ per cent.

"Another factor in the express situation which will exert a favorable influence when it comes to pass is a reduction of the amount of the express privilege payments made annually to the railroad companies. Negotiations are understood to be actively under way with a view to placing express privileges on a basis of about 45 per cent. of total operating receipts as against 50 per per cent. as at present, in Eastern territory, and likewise reducing the present Western percentage from 55 per cent. to about 50 per cent. This, on the basis of 1914 privilege payments, would mean a saving to the express companies of $1,408,950."

Figures as to the business done by the express companies in their last fiscal year are interesting here. Their total receipts from operations in that year were $158,891,327, out of which they paid to the railroads for what is known as "express privileges"—that is, for transportation—$79,906,078, so that the operating revenue left to the express companies was $78,985,248, the total in the previous year having been $85,008,426. Operating expenses last year were $77,221,993, which left only $1,764,000 as profits. In the previous year the sum left over was $5,793,000. Following is a table showing that the declines have been in various items affecting the company incomes for the past two years:

	1914	*1913*	*Changes*	
Net operating rev.	$1,763,254	$5,792,718	Dec.	$4,029,464
Total net revenue	1,729,368	5,732,786	Dec.	3,003,418
Taxes	1,491,698	1,379,258	Inc.	112,440
Operating income	237,669	4,353,527	Dec.	4,115,858
Other income	4,531,740	5,563,792	Dec.	1,032,052
Gross income	4,769,409	9,917,319	Dec.	5,147,910
Total deductions	1,269,688	1,306,430	Dec.	36,742
Net corporate income	8,499,721	8,610,889	Dec.	5,111,168
Dividends	2,986,250	4,679,823	Dec.	1,693,573
Surplus	513,471	3,924,471	Dec.	3,411,000

The combined credit balance at the conclusion of operations on June 30, 1914, was $27,632,628, as against $60,165,377 on June 30, 1913.

Another table shows the amounts of mileage operated by the several companies, including the United States, which has since been taken over by other companies:

	Steam Mileage		*Total Mileage*	
	1914	*1913*	*1914*	*1913*
Adams	33,800	33,128	38,383	38,085
American	57 820	57,558	61,519	61,531
Canadian	8,851	6,300	10,276	7,125
Canadian Northern	6,364	5,736	6,386	5,758
Globe	2,839	2,839	2,839	2,839
Great Northern	8,766	8,912	9,333	9,330
Northern	7,781	7,737	8,118	8,108
Southern	32,813	32 541	33,704	33,406
United States	28,289	29,133	30,938	33,140
Wells Fargo	63,692	62,939	99,017	97,286
Western	5,163	4,996	5,174	5,008
Total	257,878	251,819	305,697	301,626

CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE EAST

March 25.—The Russians report a defeat of the Turks at Atkutur, in northwestern Persia, with a Turkish loss of 21,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

March 30.—Petrograd reports that the Germans have abandoned the bombardment of Ossowiec, indicating the end of the present German offensive in northern Poland.

April 1.—Vienna reports success in Bukowina, stating that the Russians have been forced back into Bessarabia, with heavy losses.

April 2.—Berlin reports the loss of the British battle-ship *Lord Nelson* in the assault on the Dardanelles forts; also the landing of 30,000 Anglo-French troops on the island of Lemnos, near the entrance of the strait. Mitylene reports that the Dardanelles forts are being greatly strengthened, while the Allied fleet has suspended bombardment.

April 4.—The Russians claim a great victory in the Beskid range of the Karpathians, and state that they are well within the boundaries of Hungary. This Vienna denies; while Geneva reports that German troops are being rushed to the support of Austria.

Turkey reports success in Transcaucasia, taking two villages south of Tessakert from the Russians.

April 5.—Southeast of Memel, claims Berlin, a Russian battalion is completely wiped out.

Between March 20 and April 3, asserts Petrograd, the Russians have taken 378 officers and 33,155 men, 17 cannon, and 100 machine guns in the Karpathians. Vienna claims an Austrian gain near Lupkow Pass, with 7,000 Russian prisoners.

IN THE WEST

March 30.—Germany reports the taking of the hamlet of Klosterhoek from the Belgians, and indefinite engagements along the rest of the line.

April 1.—Heavy artillery-fighting recommences between the Meuse and Moselle, Berlin reports, with mention of infantry engagements unfavorable to the French in the forest of Le Prêtre. Southwest of Péronne and north of Berry-au-Bac the French successfully mine and blow up the enemy's trenches.

April 5.—Berlin reports a strong assault by the Allies between the Meuse and Moselle, particularly in the neighborhood of Verdun and Pont-à-Mousson.

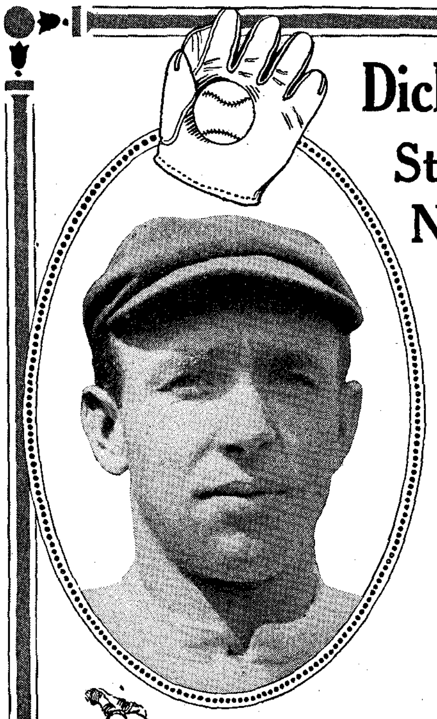
April 6.—The Belgians repulse a German detachment that crosses the Yser. Berlin reports pronounced successes for Germany east and southeast of Verdun, with the loss to the French of two entire battalions in the Combres Hills. At Ailly, Apremont, Flirey, and in the Le Prêtre woods smaller German gains are claimed.

MARINE

March 28.—The British steamship *Eston* is sunk off the Devonshire coast, the crew surviving.

March 31.—The French steamer *Emma* is sunk in the English Channel by a German submarine, with 19 of her crew missing.

A large Dutch cargo-boat, the *Lodewijk*



Dick Rudolph and Hank Gowdy

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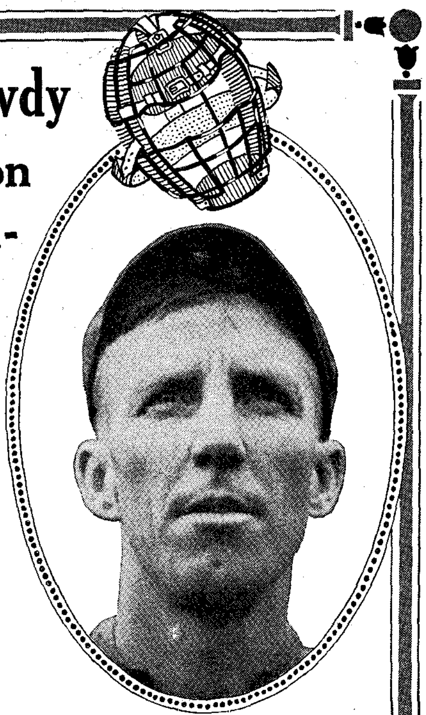

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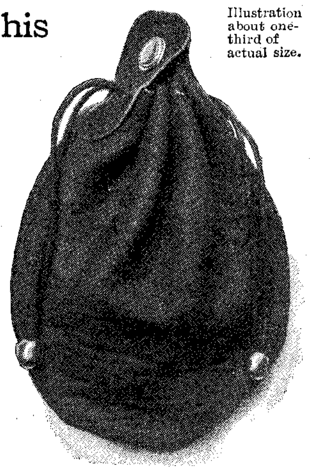

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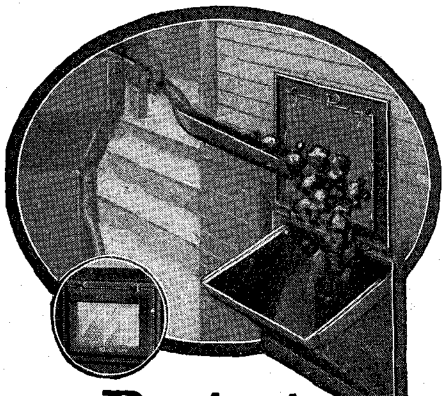
In Tin Humidors, 40c and 80c *In Glass Humidors, 50c and 90c*



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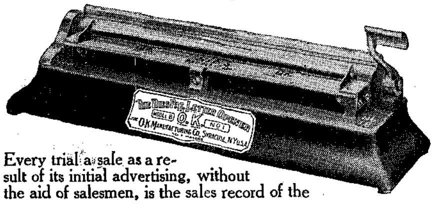
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van Nassau, is taken by British torpedo-boats, on suspicion that she is supplying German submarines with fuel-oil.

April 1.—Three Tyne trawlers are sunk by a German submarine. The crews are well cared for, but England expresses great indignation at this violation of the Hague proviso protecting fishing vessels.

April 2.—The Norwegian bark *Nor* is reported sunk in the North Sea, and the British steamship *Lockwood* torpedoed off the Devonshire coast, by German submarines. The crews escape.

April 4.—The Glasgow steamer *Olivine* and the Russian bark *Hermes* are sunk off the Isle of Wight by a German submarine.

April 5.—The British steamer *Northlands* is sunk off Beachy Head, the trawler *Agantha* off Longstone.

GENERAL WAR NEWS

March 23.—The latest British officers' casualty list for the preceding fortnight shows a loss of 796, killed, wounded, and missing. The totals for the war are thus made, killed, 1,844; wounded, 3,301; missing, 732.

March 31.—King George of England agrees to ban all intoxicants during the war, if the country will follow him. This is an endeavor to find a way out of the present drink crisis in Great Britain. Lord Kitchener and others follow suit.

April 1.—Berlin reports that the German Eastern Army has taken 55,800 Russian prisoners in the Polish campaigns.

GENERAL FOREIGN

March 31.—Baron Nathan Meyer Rothschild, head of the great Rothschild banking establishment, dies in London at the age of seventy-four.

Word comes of the revolt of 10,000 tribesmen in India, with a battle between them and the Government troops, in which the natives are defeated and subdued.

General Huerta is reported to be sailing from Spain to Mexico to direct a new revolution.

April 1.—An official statement shows that the Russian state savings-banks deposits for the month of February, 1915, during which time vodka has been banned, equal $22,250,000, as compared with $400,000 for February, 1914.

The centenary of Bismarck's birth is celebrated throughout Germany.

DOMESTIC

March 31.—At Troy, N. Y., is cast an Equal-Suffrage "Liberty Bell" which is to ring out the progress of the franchise during coming elections.

Secretary Daniels authorizes the expenditure of $20,000 to recover the United States submarine *F-4*, lost in Honolulu Harbor.

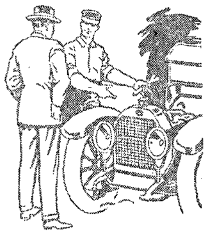
April 2.—It is estimated by the Federal Census Bureau that the population of the United States reaches 100,000,000 this day.

April 3.—The American Red Cross Sanitary Commission to fight typhus in Servia sails from New York.

The five American military observers with the German Army are ordered home immediately, their observations being completed, it is stated.

The International Mercantile Marine Company, the $100,000,000 shipping combination organized by the late

Carbon Trouble is a Piston Ring Trouble



It's not the fault of the oil at all—it's due to defective piston rings.

All good lubricating oil must contain carbon, but carbonization only occurs when the oil is allowed to get where it has no business to be—in the combustion chamber. It's the duty of piston rings to keep it down in the crank-case where it rightfully belongs.

Don't blame the oil. Put in

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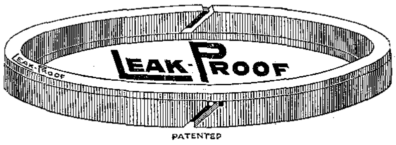

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Angle to angle interlocking construction identifies LEAK-PROOF—insist.

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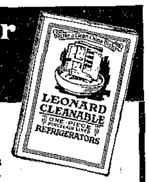
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Like a clean china dish

J. P. Morgan, is placed in the hands of a receiver.

Billy Sunday, baseball evangelist, arrives in Paterson, N. J., to attempt the reformation of that city.

April 4.—The Dutch passenger steamship *Prinz Mauritz* is lost in a storm off Cape Hatteras, with 49 lives.

April 5.—Washington makes public the texts of this Government's notes to England and Germany, the one a refusal to admit England's right to place an embargo on the trade of neutrals with Germany in non-contraband goods, since this represents a partial blockade of neutral coasts; the other, a bill of $228,000 to Germany for the destruction of the American ship *William P. Frye* by the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich.*

April 6.—With women voting, the mayoralty election in Chicago results in a plurality of 139,000, the largest in the history of the city, for the Republican candidate, William Hale Thompson.

April 7.—The *Prinz Eitel Friedrich,* the German raider sheltering at Newport News, unable to escape from the harbor, internes for the war, with her officers on parole.

F. Hopkinson Smith, artist and author, dies at his home in New York City, at the age of seventy-six.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

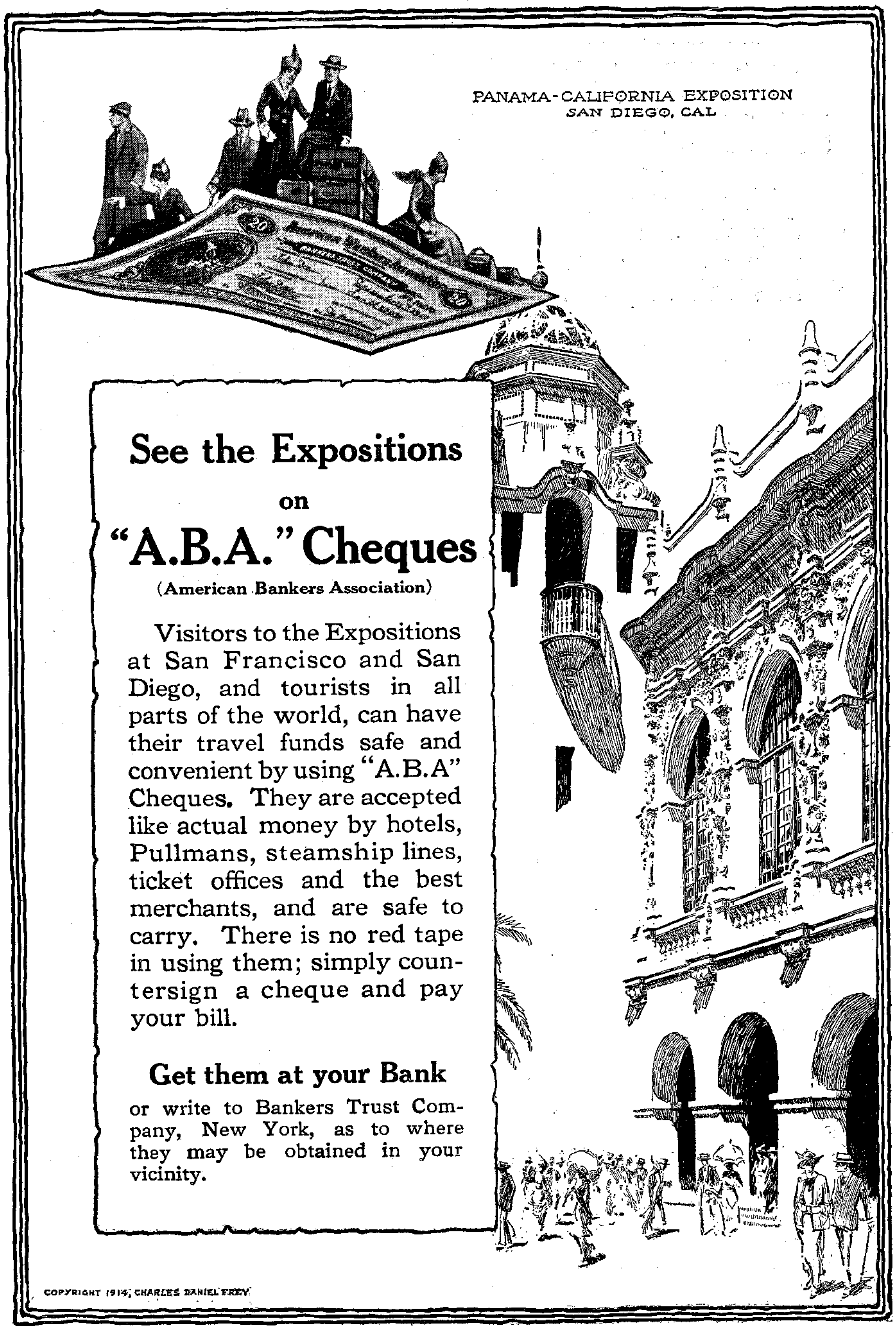
Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"F. B.," Glasgow, Mont.—"Is it according to American principles and the Constitution for a school board to make manual training compulsory in the high school regardless of the qualifications of the pupil? If a parent was to apply for an injunction to stop the teacher from teaching his child manual training, would it affect his rights to other subjects?"

School Board rules and regulations are purely matters of local jurisdiction. The Board, in general, drafts the rules and regulations for the guidance of its teachers and the imparting of instruction according as the members know the requirements of the community. In New York, manual training is a part of the curriculum, but its application is left to the discretion of the principal. If good reason be given by a parent who does not wish his child to take up manual training, the child is not required to take it up. Whether an injunction restraining a school board from enforcing its own rules would hold is a matter for local legal talent to determine. We do not think anything is to be gained by such coercive measures and suggest that as the Boards are usually constituted of reasonable men, a reasonable explanation of why it is desired that the child be not compelled to undertake the course would be more likely to bring about the desired result than any amount of law.

"G. F. T.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—"Please answer the following questions: (1) What particular trouble did Lincoln have with the militia? (2) What is meant by 'original package'? (3) What is the substance of the Sherman Antitrust Law? (3) Has there been any modification passed concerning that law?"

(1) When, in the summer of 1863, Congress authorized President Lincoln to carry out a scheme of enrolment and draft of the arms-bearing population of the Northern States, violent opposition was made in many quarters, and even riots broke out. These disturbances were soon quelled and the draft was duly executed everywhere. (2) According to the NEW STANDARD DICTIONARY, "original package" in U. S. law is "the casing in which imported merchandise is kept and handled in course of transportation, whether hogsheads, bales, bottles, or boxes." (3) The Sherman Antitrust Act is an act of



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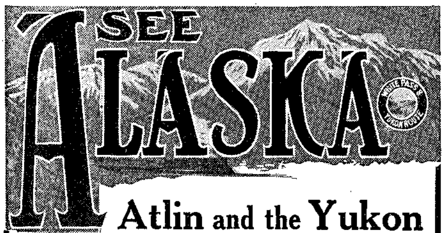

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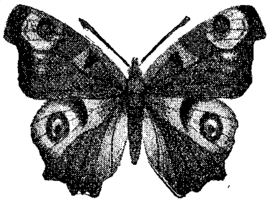

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Congress named after Senator John Sherman, passed July 2, 1890, forbidding "every contract, combination in the form of trust or otherwise, or conspiracy in restraint of trade or commerce among the several States or with foreign nations." (4) In June, 1913, Congress passed a law exempting labor-unions and farmers' organizations from prosecution under the Sherman Antitrust Act.

"E. P. R.," Atoka, Okla.—"What is the correct pronunciation of *Russia* and *Russian*. I contend that it is correctly pronounced giving the 'u' the same sound as in 'rude' and 'rural.' Am I correct?"

In English the correct pronunciation of *Russia* and *Russian* is indicated with the *u* as in *but;* not, as you claim, with the *u* as in *rude*. The pronunciations *Rooshia*, *Rooshian*, once quite prevalent in certain sections of the country, are due to an erroneous phonetic marking in which "oo" as in *boot* was used to indicate the sound.

"H. W.," Bremen, Ind.—"Please tell me something of the size of the average individual's vocabulary, and also that of the great writers."

The size of the average person's vocabulary has been estimated at about 5,000 words. Shakespeare's vocabulary has been estimated at 15,000 words and it includes the root words and inflections. Milton's vocabulary has been estimated at 10,000; the Bible contains 8,674 Hebrew and Chaldee words and 5,674 Greek words. On this subject see Vizetelly's "Essentials of English Speech," published by the Funk & Wagnalls Company.

"W. S. F.," Ybor City, Fla.—"Which is correct, 'I *enclose* check,' or 'I *inclose* check'?"

Both forms are correct, but *enclose* is the preferred form.

"S. J. T.," Chicago, Ill.—"Kindly inform me whether the use of the word 'don't' in the third person singular is proper. Charles Dickens used it extensively."

As a form of the third person singular, in the indicative mode, "don't" is erroneous. Altho this term in the imperative mode has been in use in English nearly 250 years, it is still considered a colloquial contraction. In his first comedy, "Love in a Wood," the gallant William Wycherley introduced it with "*Don't* speak so loud" (act iii, sc. 2). It is widely used by novelists; Dickens employed it freely—the very frequency of its use is likely to place it on a higher plane, but the purists still stigmatize it.

"A. C. M.," Oconto, Wis.—"Can the word *namely* be used in the middle of a sentence when not followed by a name? For instance, 'Mr. Brown will meet your Mr. Smith next week, *namely*, September 12.' Should the word *namely* be followed by a name, or can it be used as in the above illustration?"

The word *namely* means "to state more particularly," and when followed by a specific statement is correctly used. In the sentence you submit "next week" is an indefinite statement of time approximating to "any day in the week to come," therefore your use of "namely" is correct, altho somewhat unusual in the premises. While "that is to say" is a phrase more in keeping with the rest of your sentence, and is therefore preferable, it has the disadvantage of containing four words that are exprest by one. But in cases like this it is best to state the exact date when it is known and to omit all reference to "next week."

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